The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,502—New Series

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
— POONAH	3130	550	J. B. Chapman	3rd Nov.
L. BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	10th „
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	17th „
L. KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	24th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	1st Dec.
L. GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	8th „
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	15th „
L. LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	22nd „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	29th „
				1883.
L. BRINDISI	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
— POONAH	3130	600	J. B. Chapman	12th „
L. SUTLEJ.	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	19th „
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adams	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	17th „
ROME	5013	800	G. F. Cates	1st Dec.
THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	15th „
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	29th „
				1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barrat	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	161

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st October, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class	R 500	Including wines.	I Class	R 520	Including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday .... 1st Dec. 1882.
MANILLA, on Friday .... 15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday ...... 1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route. R 95		Brighton Route R 80	
	II do.	do.	70	do.	58
From Naples.	I do.	do.	145	do.	130
	II do.	do.	105	do.	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 2, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 21st November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
„ over three and under eight ¼ charge.
„ eight and under twelve ½ „

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows.

Via Calais and Dover (Mail) .... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge.

The above steamer will be followed by the Colombo leaving 24th December.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P. nl.	Comdrs.	About
*s. s. ISCHIA	3,085	600	J. Macdonald	11th Nov.
s. s. ROUMANIA	3,395	484	T. G. Knos	18th do.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3,410	1,047	Wm. Young	28th do.
s. s. NUBIA	4,500	600	—	9th Dec.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

*s. s. TRINACRIA	2,107	424	—	4th Nov.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1882.

S. S. THESSALY has ARRIVED from Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st November, 1882.

PARTNERSHIP OR MANAGEMENT.

A GENTLEMAN recently arrived from England, but previously acquainted with India, as also with China, Japan, Ceylon, North and South America, and the London markets, is desirous of obtaining some position of Responsibility and Trust, either in Bombay or the Mofussil, where his varied knowledge and financial ability would rapidly conduce to the profitable augmentation of business. The advertiser would take sole charge of any concern, the Proprietor of which is desirous of returning to Europe. References given and required.

Address confidentially "H. M. B.," care of this Journal.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held at 5-30 p. m., Bombay time, on MONDAY, the 6th November, 1882, in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, to consider further proposed alterations in the rules which will be submitted to the meeting, and which have already been agreed to by the Committee.

R. JEFFREY,
T. H. GREIG,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.
Marine Lines, 30th Oct., 1882.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY TAKEN OVER the whole of the STOCK of SEWING-MACHINES of Messrs. HAS. ZERENNER & Co., of Bombay, and are prepared to attend to all Orders and Communications respecting the same.

H. A. GEYER & CO.,
6, Elphinstone-circle, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 21st October, 1882.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and the Public in general that WE have from THIS DATE HANDED OVER the whole of our STOCK of SEWING-MACHINES to Messrs. H. A. GEYER & Co., of Bombay, to whom all Orders and Communications respecting the same should be addressed in future.

C. ZERENNER & CO.,
4, Elphinstone-circle, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 21st October, 1882.

BOWACK, STEPHENS & CO.

MAZAGON IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.
ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &C.

WORKS
SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS,
ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as above.

JAMES BOWACK.
THOMAS STEPHENS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, on 5th November, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1882.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S
SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, Cash As. 14.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWISS MILK WITHOUT SUGAR.
ROMANSHORN MILK.

A PURE ALPINE MILK, condensed and concentrated without the addition of Saccharine or other matter at Romanshorn in Switzerland.

Cash per bottle 12 as. ; per dozen Rs. 8.

TREACHER & CO. (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality ;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.
IMPORTANT CAUTION !

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky," and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

OPENING OF THE
BOX OFFICE.

TO-DAY !
TO-DAY ! !
TO-DAY ! ! !

AT SOUNDY & CO.,
FOR THE
GREAT COMBINATION ATTRACTION.

BANDMANN !
BEAUDET !
LONDON COMPANY.

NEW SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES.
BAND OF 16 PERFORMERS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.

PROOF.

TO-MORROW, NOV. 4, 1882.

ADMISSION—FROM RE. 1 TO RS. 32.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, adjourned on the 1st inst. for want of a quorum of members, will be held here, at 3 o'clock p.m., on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on the 27th ultimo.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 2nd November, 1882.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that this BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 10th, 11th and 13th instant, on account of the DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1882.

FINE BREAKFAST CLARET.

St. Julien Medoc, quarts	Rs. 11	per doz.	
Do. do. pints	„ 6	„	„
Superior Medoc, quarts	„ 16	„	„
Do. do. pints	„ 9-8	„	„

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

STAFF CORPS AND INDIAN ARMY FUND.

THE MADRAS COMMITTEE of the above beg to give NOTICE that Rs. 5 of every subscription of Rs. 25 will be RETURNED on application to the Treasurers, Messrs. BINNY & Co., Madras. The Committee propose to close the accounts on the 1st February, 1883, any money then remaining unclaimed will be given to the Madras Friend-in-Need Society.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Committee.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1882 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the twentieth day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a SESSION of ADMIRALTY for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 30th day of October, 1882.

W. S. HEWETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

KEMP'S PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

SUPPLIED under special engagement by one of the largest extractors in Norway. His factory is advantageously situated where the Fish can be delivered direct from the boats without being beached, and the extraction being rapidly effected at a low temperature, the result is an oil unsurpassable in paleness and purity. We have the CHOICE OF THIS OIL every season.

The New Season's Oil is now in Stock.
Per Bottle Re. 1.
Per 1 Galon or ½ Gallon Tin, Wholesale Rates.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
SASOSON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BORO GLYCERIDE.

THE new ANTISEPTIC, recently patented by Prof. Barff for preserving Milk and other articles of Food. Also said to be very serviceable in surgery. A sample shipment received.

Per ounce, 10 annas.
Per pound, Rs. 8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

THIS fascinating beverage has since its introduction eighteen months ago, proved a blessing to myriads of consumers. Fever patients say that the inventor *must* have been one of themselves to have been able to gauge their yearnings so accurately, and that, but for Vivone, they could never have pulled through. Intelligent critics reflect with surprise that they once scoffed at a "wine without alcohol," and now cheerfully endorse the inventor's prospectus. The superiority of Vivone as a beverage is admitted on all hands. To be had at every respectable Refreshment Buffet.

Dozen, Rs. 2-8 ; case of 2 dozens, Rs. 5-6.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.

THE following beautiful SPRAY INSTRUMENTS are now available :—

ARNOLD'S LARGEST SPRAY APPARATUS, in polished brass, with copper boiler, double jet, with stop-cocks, and lever safety valve. Produces a powerful four hours' spray.

ARNOLD'S SECOND-SIZE SPRAY APPARATUS, in polished brass, with copper boiler, single jet and stop-cock, and lever safety valve. Produces a powerful four hours' spray.

COLLIN'S LARGEST SPRAY APPARATUS, as recommended by Dr. Lucas, Championnière, in bronze with nickel-plated jets, &c., double jets and stop-cocks and safety valve. Maintains a large spray for five hours.

COLLIN'S SECOND-SIZE SPRAY APPARATUS, same in detail as preceding, but of smaller size. Maintains good four hours' spray.

COLLIN'S No. 3 SPRAY APPARATUS, same as preceding. Maintains good two and a half hours' spray.

COLLIN'S No. 4 SPRAY APPARATUS, single jet and stop-cock ; otherwise same as preceding. Affords good one and a half hour's spray.

COLLIN'S No. 5 SPRAY APPARATUS, single nickel-plated jet and stop-cock, nickel-plated boiler and pedestal, lever safety valve, &c. Gives a good one hour spray.

BENHAM'S BLOCK TIN SPRAY APPARATUS, single jet, glass gauge, brass safety valve, &c., as used at St. George's Hospital. Gives a small useful spray for one hour.

ANTISEPTIC OAKUM GAUZE, AND SILK DRESSINGS OF BEST QUALITY.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES

Cash. per dozen Quarts. Rs. as.				Cash. per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
42 0	Still...	HOCK	Johannisberg	23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.			
33 0	Still...	HOCK	Liebfraumilch	17 8
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.			
27 0	Still...	HOCK	Nierstein	14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.			
23 0	Still...	HOCK	Hochheimer	12 8
	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.			
23 0	Still...	HOCK	Steinwein	...
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.			
20 0	Still...	HOCK	Geisenheim	11 0
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.			
17 0	Still...	HOCK	Laubenheim	9 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S ULSTERS,

CUT and finished in the best and latest style. Patterns in medium and heavy textures forwarded on application. Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay *en route* to Europe can procure them ready for immediate wear.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

"THE CRITERION" RESTAURANT,
OPPOSITE TREACHER AND CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

"THE CRITERION"	Ices.
"THE CRITERION"	Confectionery.
"THE CRITERION"	Breakfasts.
"THE CRITERION"	Tiffins.
"THE CRITERION"	Dinners.
"THE CRITERION"	Suppers.
"THE CRITERION"	Wines.
"THE CRITERION"	Spirits.

"THE CRITERION" RESTAURANT
OPPOSITE TREACHER AND CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

JUST ARRIVED,
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

READY-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

GENT'S.	Rs. a.
KID DRESS BOOTS, ELASTIC SIDES, PATENT GOLOSHED AND BEVELLED SOLES	16 8
KID "BALMORALS," CALF GOLOSH, TOE CAPS, KID UPPERS, VERY STRONG	16 0
PATENT COURT SHOES, BEST QUALITY, SPLENDIDLY FINISHED	12 8
PATENT OXFORD SHOES, BEVELLED SOLES, VERY LIGHT	13 8
PATENT OXFORD SHOES, BEVELLED SOLES, SECOND QUALITY	11 8
CALF OXFORD SHOES, COLOURED CLOTH TOPS, LEATHER FACINGS	12 8
CALF OXFORD SHOES, DOUBLE TOES, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE	10 0
CANVASS OXFORD SHOES, RUBBER SOLES, FOR TENNIS, &c.	10 8
DITTO DITTO	8 8
CANVASS OXFORD SHOES, LEATHER SOLES, BUFF CAPS AND FACINGS	8 8
CANVASS OXFORD SHOES, LEATHER SOLES, BUFF CAPS AND FACINGS	7 8
DITTO DITTO	5 8

LADIE'S.	Rs. a.
OXFORD SHOES, MOROCCO LEATHER, HIGH FRENCH HEELS	6 8
OXFORD SHOES, GLACI KID, MILITARY HEELS, VERY STYLISH	8 8
PATENT LEATHER COURT SHOES, HIGH HEELS	8 8
MOROCCO LEATHER COURT SHOES, WITH BOWS	5 8
MOROCCO LEATHER WALKING SHOES, STRONG AND NEAT	7 8
MOROCCO OPEN SHOES, PATENT FACINGS, COOL AND LIGHT	8 0
PRUNELLO COURT SHOES, WITH TASTE, FULLY EMBROIDERED TOES	7 8
SATIN COURT SHOES, HIGH FRENCH HEELS, &c., VERY PRETTY	9 8
GLACI KID HIGH BUTTON BOOTS, MILITARY HEELS, &c.	14 8
GLOVE KID HIGH BUTTON BOOTS, BEAUTIFULLY COOL & COMFORTABLE	14 8
CALF KID HIGH BUTTON BOOTS FOR WALKING, VERY STRONG	14 0

Blue canvass Plimsoll Shoes with rubber soles ; Grecian Slippers in coloured morocco leather ; Margate Slippers in buff and black leather, &c., &c., &c.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' AND GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES, SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c., &c.
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

ICE ! ICE ! ! ICE ! ! !
COURT & CO., AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEW CONGELATOR ATTACHE

The only Machine suitable for domestic use, chea cleanly, and easy to work ; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to COURT & CO.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-Country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals,* and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable ; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine .... Each Rs. 20

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with Acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 190.

Ditto, ditto on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in Stock.

The above Machines can be seen in Working Order on the premises of COURT & CO., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

COURT & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines is an entirely new adaptation .... Each Rs. 16

CARRE'S NEWLY IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. COURT & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these Machines.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and-a-half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including Furnace, Thermometer, &c... Rs. 175
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation .... „ 250

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.

RAILWAY ICE BOX, especially constructed for Railway Travelling .... Rs. 20 and Rs. 25

REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized Iron Bucket for waste, with Tap .... Rs. 140

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
COURT & CO., 10A, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS.

AS UNDER WE QUOTE OUR SCALE OF CHARGES.

	Rs.	a.
Making plain Morning Robe	2	0
„ Morning Robe (gathered and pleated)	2	8
„ plain coloured and white Cotton Dresses	3	0
„ coloured and white Cotton Dresses, with complicated frills and gauging	4	8
„ Stuff and Fancy Materials, Merinos, Alpacas, and Serges, &c., plain	4	8
„ „ „ with frills, gauging or trimming	6	0
„ Silk or Satin Dresses, slightly trimmed	7	0
„ „ „ elaborately trimmed	8	12

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP EXTRA RUPEE ON THE ABOVE RATES.

BEST WORKMANSHIP AND FIT GUARANTEED.

CATALOGUES NOW READY FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD-MARKET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous friends, and the public generally, that as the Municipality have made great changes in the names of the streets and numbers of the houses in the Fort, their present address is—although always the same establishment—

C. MARCKS & CO.,
43, RAMPART ROW,
WATCHMAKERS,
GOLDSMITHS,
JEWELLERS,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
SILVERSMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

SOLE AGENTS,
In the Bombay Presidency for the world renowned Pianos of—
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART ;
AND
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS, LONDON ;
and also for the
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF
DR. A. MENIST.

Illustrated price lists and Dr. Menist's Pamphlet free on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN EXCELLENT hand-sketched DINNER SERVICE FOR SALE. For particulars and price apply to WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

Asbestos Roofing with fire-proof Coating at	Rs.	13 0	per 100 sq. ft.
Do. Brown Roof Paint	Rs.	3 4	per gallon.
Do. Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow and Red Roof Paints	Rs.	4 0	per gallon.
Do. Mill Board	Rs.	0 11	per lb.
Do. Rope Packing	Rs.	1 12	per lb.
Do. Wick	Rs.	2 0	per lb.

WARDEN & CO.,
AGENTS FOR H. W. JOHNS MAFY & CO.—
NEW YORK.
35, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
AVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance .... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TEMPLE BAR RESTAURANT.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THE MANAGER of TEMPLE BAR begs to announce to the Public that he has secured the services of a company of talented artistes, just arrived from Europe, who will give a series of GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), at 9 o'clock precisely. The following is the programme for

TO-NIGHT.

1. MARCH	Boccacio	Suppé.
2. OVERTURE	Raimond	Thomas.
3. POLKA	Ganz Behutsam	Faust.
4. VALSE	Pluie d'Or	Waldteufel.
5. POTPOURRI	Blumenmad Chen	Loiben.
6. POLKA	Auch eine Tanz lustige.	Schaffed.
7. WALZER	Deu Sorgen Trotz	Faust.
8. PRELUDE	L'Africaine	Meyerbeer.
9. POLKA	Mandolinata	Strauss.
10. GALOP		

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S GENUINE LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINES have won many of their first class medals in actual Sewing contests with Machines of other manufacturers, including the best houses in the trade. All of them have been awarded for the perfection of their manufacture and the strength and the beauty of their work. Price lists post-free. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a first-rate office SHIGRAM, in good order. Apply to BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

BOARDERS.—THE CRITERION RESTAURANT. The best table in Bombay. Rs. 60 per month.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MRS. COULTER, midwife and ladies' nurse. Excellent testimonials on application. Marine lines, No. 1, Marine Lane, Bombay,

TO LET, TOP-FLOOR of the two-storied BUNGALOW, corner of Cumballa Hill. Address T. BASHFORD, G. I. P. R. offices, or at the house.

BICYCLE, 53 inch, quite new, only just from England. To be sold cheap. Apply to J. D. MARSHALL, Messrs. KEMP & Co., Limited, Sassoon House, on view.

INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.—VIEWS of the proceedings can be obtained from Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD. Price Rs. 3 per copy.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK.—Comfortable PHÆTONS and TONGAS can be had from FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

RECEIVED a LARGE ASSORTMENT of Meerschaum, Cherrywood, and Charcoal Pipes Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Smokers, Companion, and many other new novelties. An inspection is requested. BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ANOTHER batch of NEW GOODS consisting of Leather Portmanteaus, various sizes Gladstone Bags, Courier and Ladies' Leather Bags, Overland Trunks, Coat Case, &c., &c., also New Fancy Trouserings—at NOOR MAHOMED and Co., 34, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Apollo-street. The new and handsome Dining Saloon is now open. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, Tea & Coffee, Wines, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
REVISED CATALOGUE OF
SPECIAL CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS,
COMMON DOMESTIC REMEDIES,
INVALID APPLIANCES
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,
TOILET REQUISITES
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES,

IS now ready, and may be had free on application, or sent post free to any part of India.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
TARAXACUM JUICE
combined with
PODOPHYLLIN
Recommended for diseases of
The liver, biliousness, &c.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

PEPSINE WINE
Contains pepsine in solution,
Is agreeable to take
And is very efficacious
In cases of
Indigestion and Dispepsia.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

TRIPLE ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR
(Rubini's formula)
Recommended in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa.
Price Re. 1.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-goods in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by Messrs. Ralli Brothers to sell by public auction in their godowns, Rampart-row, Fort, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF GLASSWARE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a consignment of glassware (latest designs), consisting of centre-pieces, flower vases, ice bowls, candle-stick, water-filters, inkstands, in all 24 hogsheads, too numerous to particularise each article. Rare opportunity. Early inspection invited.

1 case oil painting pictures.
2 cases fancy ornamental glassware, suitable for drawing and dressing rooms.

The property of the late Captain Elton—a lot of photographic apparatus, medicine, &c.

1 large size camera and lens by Ross.
1 do. do. by Vallantine and Zeredesurs.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder, to close consignment, ex Byculla—

105 superior second class Moulmein Teak squares in small lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th Nov., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Grant-road, oppoiste the Railway Station (close to Mr. John Ryan's bungalow) the valuable and handsome carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a 3-stop harmonium, by Debain, handsome 6, 8, 10, and 12 light chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging argand lamps, double light wall brackets, handsome large size pier glasses, in gilt frames, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, china flower vases, and jars, pictures, &c., &c., the same comprises richly engraved glasware, handsome dinner dessert and brakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle frames, tea and coffee services, vegetable dishes, ice-pitcher, spoons and forks, dish covers, tables candlesticks, table cutlery and handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, side, dressing and washhand tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, low, folding and Madras pattern arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard, writing tables, screens, chiffoniers, bedsteads, clothes press, wardrobe, chest of drawers, almira with mirror glass door, English-made mahogany and walnutwood conversation and sofa couches, drawing-room chairs, tables and sideboard, glass stem 6, 8, and 10 light chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light kerosine oil hanging argand lamps, double light wall shades, table lamps, Brussels carpets, China flower vases and sugar jars, large size pier glass in gilt frames, 4 light candelabra, clocks, musical boxes, pictures, hanging vase lamps, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a 3 stop harmonium by Debain, China chairs, table ornaments, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
10 cases coloured prints.
1 12 light chandelier.
2 9 „ „
2 6 „ „
4 pier glasses in gilt frames.
An invoce of superior oleographs in gift frames.

SALE OF VICTORIAS.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

1 handsome new victoria.
1 handsome English-built victoria, with removable driving seat. These are on view at our rooms.

SALE OF FIREPROOF SAFES AND CHESTS.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—

42 safes, 20 to 36 inches, fitted with Chubb's, Lord's and Wither's locks.
10 chests, 20 to 40 inches, also fitted with Chubb's, Lord's and Wither's locks.

On MONDAY, the 6th day of November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowky, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, pictures, lamps, &c., the property of JOHN S. BURN, Esq.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

WE have again had a broken week owing to Saturday last having been declared a public holiday in honour of the Egyptian Contingent, but irrespective of this, business all round has not been particularly active. Freights at one time gave indications of increased firmness, and in an ordinary way the quantity of produce arriving for shipment would have warranted pretty full rates; but the amount of tonnage available owing to disengaged transports has proved more than the market could stand, and we are now at 17s. 6d. by steam to Liverpool, 20s. for Marseilles, and 22s. 6d. for north continental ports. These low figures enable a certain amount of business to be put through, but the home accounts for almost every description of export produce are adverse in the extreme, and until an improvement in this respect takes place, it will be in vain looking for greater activity. Crop accounts are still on the whole very favourable. Cotton promises to be about the largest yield we have ever had to deal with, but in the face of similar advices from America, European buyers are acting with extreme caution, and we question whether we have had such a small extent of buying for export for some years past as we have had so far this season. Imports are as a general rule in about the same position as they were a week ago. Prices do not move materially, but dealers are acting with great caution, more especially as they are now preparing for their annual squaring up at the Dewali. Money continues easy, Shares quiet, and Sterling Exchange, although a little firmer at the close, weak on the average.

In Government Paper there has been comparatively little doing during the week, pending the result of the new loan for 2½ crores, tenders for which were opened in Calcutta yesterday. The result is fully better than was generally anticipated. About 9 crores are reported to have been applied for altogether, Rs. 98 9-16 getting about 33 per cent. and the average rate Rs. 98⅞.

MONEY.—The last return of the Bank of Bombay exhibited no movements of any importance, and the outside market accordingly remains in the same dull state. All the Banks as well as private capitalists are well supplied with funds, and 2 per cent. for short loans on Government paper is still about the ruling rate. A larger trade demand must necessarily set in before long, but we question whether money will be appreciably dearer this side of the new year.

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver in London steadily receding in value, sterling has shown decided weakness since last mail left, and although at the close of business to-day a shade more firmness has been apparent, our quotations show a decline of 1-32d. on the week. For ready paper we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand .... 1s. 7 25-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .... 1s. 7 23-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight .... 1s. 7 31-32d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ... 1s. 8 3-32d. ,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, ... 2·11¼

For future delivery the Banks are both buyers and seller at 1-32d. per rupee per month over these figures.

As regards the future of the market no particular change has taken place since the departure of last mail. The allotments of Council drafts in London yesterday were only Rs. 2,96,000 at the Government minimum of 1s. 8⅛d., which practically means that there are no buyers at the rate. It now remains to be seen, whether, now that the loan has been issued, Government still intend to adhere to their minimum, or meet the market at something like a legitimate rate. If the latter, they will have without doubt to come down to 1s. 7¾d. per rupee, or even less; whilst on the other [illegible]

[illegible] and ⅛, closing steady at the latter figure.

SHARES.—The market on the whole has been slow, and fluctuations as a rule slight. In Banks the only change is in Bank of Bombays which close firm at Rs. 777½ an advance of ⅛. In Land Companies we have only to notice a decline of Rs. 2½ in Port Cannings. Press Companies have been weaker, and with few exceptions our quotations show a decline of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share. With the large Cotton crop we have in prospect, however, any decline in these Companies is very likely to be recovered later on. For Spinning and Weaving Mill shares the market has been rather irregular. On the average, however, quotations are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 better on the week, and the existing level of values cannot be considered high, when we take into account the probability of cheap Cotton, moderate priced Coal, and a fair demand for the manufactured article. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies we have to note a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay Saw Mills and Rs. 60 in Bombay-Burmah Trading Company.

PIECE-GOODS.—The general tone of the market has not altered materially of late. The clearances of all kinds during the week are not estimated at more than about 2,000 packages, and we question whether more or even as much has been done from first hands. Prices are not quotably lower, but the tendency exhibited is unquestionably downwards. Nor is it to be wondered at in the face of the accounts from home. A general concessions of opinion appears to prevail that Cotton is bound to fall materially in price, and so long as this is the case, buyers are naturally loth to buy forward in excess of their known requirements. It must be further borne in mind that indentors at this time last year lost largely, and this naturally inclines them to more restricted operations now. Stocks are not excessive, but still in most cases quite equal to current requirements, so that dealers have little fear of any squeeze for supplies, especially as shipments from home during the next three months are bound to be large.

The Dewali comes on next week, and the demand with the opening of the new business year will afford something like a test of what up-country requirements really are. In this instance anticipations are not particularly bright, and, if anything, we should say the reality is almost likely to prove better than people expect.

TWIST.—For English Yarns the enquiry of late has been dull, and with weaker advices from home prices have gone slightly in buyers' favour. Transactions both on the spot and to arrive have been limited, and the tendency at the close is still downwards. In local Yarns the business of the week has been about 1,500 bales at a reduction of 1-16 to ⅛ anna per lb.

METALS.—*Copper* is dull with a small business doing at a decline of annas 4 per cwt. In *Yellow Metal* a similar decline has taken place, and prices still tend easier. *Iron* continues dull, but prices are no lower.

COALS have ruled very steady of late. The stock on the bunder is now down to a very moderate figure, and the result is that consumers have been pretty free buyers from alongside. Cardiff in harbour has been sold at Rs. 17, Davison's nearly due at Rs. 16½ to Rs. 16½ per ton. For distant shipment buyers are not quite so eager, but still there are few sellers and prices are well supported.

COTTON.—The adverse character of the home advices by wire has checked all buying for export, and with the exception of Bengals to the extent of about 1,500 bales, at Rs. 149 to Rs. 150 for Good, Rs. 159 to Rs. 160 for Fully Good, and Rs. 135 for Good Fair, European firms have done very little. They have, however, been very willing sellers, and native dealers showing a strong speculative disposition, large transactions have taken place with the latter as buyers in :—

Good Broach for March at .... Rs. 216 to Rs. 218
Good American Seed for March at Rs. 185 to Rs. 186
Good Dhollera for April at .... Rs. 186 to Rs. 187

This, however, is purely local speculation, and the only purpose it serves is to maintain prices considerably above their legitimate level as compared with home rates, and so postpone the setting in of regular business.

Crop accounts continue excellent. New Bengals are now beginning to come in to a fair extent, and a few bales of New Omras have also come to hand, from which so far as we can judge there is every appearance of the ultimate yield proving of exceptionally fine quality. There is of course still the risk of damage by late rains, but this after all is not very serious, and whatever the quality may be, we are now pretty safe in estimating the out-turn as pretty certain to be over not under that of last season.

The *Receipts* from up-country show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
For the week	6,782	9,986	6,638
Since 1st September	43,700	52,532	36,980
Since 1st January	1,600,652	1,137,127	1,091,827

The *Clearances for Sea* since 1st January have been 1,469,981 bales, as against 920,714 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Good Omra	Rs. 189	4½d.
,, F.G.F. do.	,, 180	4 17/32d.
,, G.F. do.	,, 172	4 11/32d.
,, Good Dhollera	,, 186	4 11/16d.
,, F.G.F. do.	,, 178	4½d.
,, G.F. do.	,, 168	4¼d.
,, F.G.F. Ginned Dharwar	,, 190	4 25/32d.
,, Good Westerns	,, 178	4½d.
,, F.G.F. do.	,, 172	4 11/32d.
New Good Hingunghaut, Dec. Delivery	,, 218	5⅛.
New Good Omra, Feb. Delivery	,, 188	4 27/32d.
,, Broach March	,, 218	5 19/32d.
,, Dhollera ,,	,, 188	4¾d.

WHEAT.—With very free arrivals from up-country and slightly firmer freights, rupee prices have been weaker latterly, and we now quote No. 1 Soft White Rs. 32, Soft Red Rs. 28 per candy. The New Crop is being started under favourable circumstances, and for April-May delivery No. 1 is quoted at Rs. 30 per candy.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is arriving freely and at Rs. 5-9 meets a fair demand, notwithstanding dull home advices. *Rapeseed* is still very scarce, and Guzerat commands Rs. 7-2 per cwt. ready, whilst contracts for New Crop, April delivery, have been made to a fair extent at Rs. 6-10. In *Gingelly* a fair business is passing. White we quote at Rs. 33 to Rs. 34, Brown at Rs. 32 to Rs. 33 per candy. Supplies promise to be liberal.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p.ct.	777½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	675nl
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	132
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	3 12	97xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,150
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs.170	1,110
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	460
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	625
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	545
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	88xd
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,192½
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	195
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,325
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,550
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	550
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	515
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	405
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	225
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	480
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,350
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		6	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	350	..	350
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	16	220xd.
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	135
New issue	..	100	70	..	100xd.
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½ p.s	540xd
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	760
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	..	45
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,000
Budneira M'f'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	420
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	650
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	875
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	ni	515
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	745
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	55
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,050
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,045
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..	190
[illegible]	600	500	500	50	690
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,065
[illegible]	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	955
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965
[illegible]	3,500	100	100	..	124
[illegible]	350	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	1,345
[illegible]	650	1,000	500	Rs. 35	845
[illegible]	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 6	1,340
[illegible]	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	235
[illegible]	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,310
[illegible]	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	850
[illegible]	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	915
[illegible]	4,000	625	625	Rs. 25	700
[illegible]	1,500	500	500	35	280
[illegible]	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,375xd
[illegible]	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
[illegible]	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	955
[illegible]	500	500	500	Rs. 20	595 xd.
[illegible]	550	1,000	1,000	Rs.30	770
[illegible]	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945

[illegible] for distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
[illegible]	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
[illegible]	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
[illegible]	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
[illegible]	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
[illegible]	..	£18	196-5-15	do	245

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	7,500	150	150	Rs. 9	2
[illegible]	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
[illegible]	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	802
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]	00	1,000	1,000	100	530
[illegible]	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	135 120
[illegible]	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,740
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	507½
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	2½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	85
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	410
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	100	..	155
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s Rs. 100	1,150xd
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	3
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	all	14p.ct.	116
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	950
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	1.	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-2-6
Carolas	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 223
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	106-7 to 106-12
Gold Leaf	,, 19-5-3
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-7-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-6
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Mameluke, 1,752 tons, Captain J. B. Ross, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Deer Hill, 1,118 tons, Captain E. W. Crisp, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Maharaja, 1,046 tons, Captain R. J. McConnell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports and Alleppy in ballast.

THE A. H. Lloyds Co.'s steamer Berenice, 2,001 tons, Captain P. Crillovich, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo and Mr. Schonberger, and three deck passengers.

THE steamer Ilios, 1,296 tons, Captain M. Clarkson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (30th Sept.), with a cargo of 2,108 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Kepler, 1,206 tons, Captain T. Beagh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (3rd Oct.) with a cargo of 2,064 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hazara, 1,559 tons, Captain D. Campbell, sailed yesterday for Coast Ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Powell and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Cassels and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth, and 35 deck.

THE steamer Thessaly, 1,284 tons, Captain H. Harbord, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Liverpool (1st Oct.), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Harbord, Major Chutterbuck, Mrs. Houston and six children, and Miss Houston.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain R. D. C. Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (1st Oct.), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Michell, Mr. Culbard, Mr. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Miss Rait, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Howe, Mr. Hall, 112 muleteers and 238 mules.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
1	Thessaly (s)	Harbord	Liverpool, Oct. 1.
2	Clan Murray (s)	Watson	Liverpool, Oct. 1.
	Kepler (s)	Beagh	Cardiff, Oct. 3.
	Ilios (s)	Clarkson	Shields, Sept. 30.
	Orion (s)	Mahorcich	Hongkong, Oct. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
2	H. M. S. Serapis	O'Twiss	England.
	Forest King	Holmes	San Francisco.
	Don Jacinto	Harrman	Mauritius.
	Deer Hill (s)	Crisp	Antwerp.
	Hazara (s)	Campbell	Calcutta.
	Mameluke (s)	Ross	Calcutta.
	Maharaja (s)	McConnell	Calcutta.
	Berenice (s)	Crillovich	China.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sunda, to Zanzibar, &c.
Henzada, to Coast and Calcutta.
Cilurnum, to Hull.
Alvah, to Marseilles.
Akola, to Zanzibar.
Arrow, to Coast and Cutch.
Sutlej, to China, &c.
Orion, to Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
29	Lennox (s)	Scott	Hongkong, Oct. 14.
	Japan (s)	Gardner	Hongkong, Oct. 14.
	Queen of the Age	Cooper	Bombay, Sept. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 29.—Steamers Calcutta, Purulia, Maharani, and Ganges. Ship Largo Law.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 30 Kerbela (s) .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria (s)—500 boxes bear Soap, Owen and Okell; 1,200 bundles hoop iron, Cullianjee Ookerda; 16 boxes sheet glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy; 1,503 bundles hoop iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej (s)—61 cases bar silver (Rs. 185,000), David Sassoon and Co; 310 boxes gold and silver bars (Rs. 10,17,945). The H. and S. Bank; 40 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,22,440), The O. Bank.

Canara (s)—20 cases corks, Manuckjee Bhicajee; 20 bales straw boards, Volkarts.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—50 drums linseed oil, Jewabhoy Heptoola

Hughenden (s)—20 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Brindisi (s)—2 cases clocks, C. Marcks and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ischia (s)—1,032 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 10 bales skins, Farnham and Co; 50 bales wool, Gella Bharmull; 50 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 122 bales cotton droppings, Tarachund Chellaram; 32 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedas and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ramjee Goculdass; 41 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 800 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsee and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat Damodur Khimjee; 64 bales cotton, Jaigopaldass Gunshamdass; 78 bales cotton, Mahunlall Ramgoball, 164 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co; 12 bales cotton, Jetha Peraj; 26 bales wool, Chapsee Jewandess; 24 bales wool, Muthuradass Valljee; 50 bales wool, Nulboo Lalljee; 50 bales wool, Ramchunder Moorarjee; 700 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR LONDON.

Canara (s)—55 cases mother of pearl shells, Peerbhoy Nathoo; 10 bales hides, Hajee Mahomed J. Cuzraney; 13 bales hides, P. Jeshager; 27 bales hides, Rehemoobhoy Russoolbhoy; 3 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hajeebhoy; 7 bales hides, Mahomed Coorjee; 11 bales hides, Pestonjee Edulјee; 10 bales hides, Fuckeer Mahomed Hajee Sullaman; 15 bales hides, Jaumahamed and Peerbhoy; 12 bales hides and 25 cwts aloes Secotra Natha Essa; 3 bales hides, Bhimjeebhoy Sajim.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Ischia—4,370 tons wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poonah—5 cases indigo, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hermes (s)—200 cwts horn-, L. Singer and Co,

FOR GENOA.

Trinacria (s)—4,000½ cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.,

Darein (s)—4,200 gingelly seed Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trinacoria (s)—1,999½ cwts gingelly seed, Peel Cassels and Co.

Darien (s)—21,285 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

Corinth (s)—50,857 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers

Alvah (s)—15,000 cwts. wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 11,[illegible] cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sutlej (s)—40 cwts gum, Hajee Abdool Esmall and Co; 68 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 75 bales twist, Framjee Rustomjee Papa; 40 bales twist, John Fleming and Co.

Berenice (s)—35 bales twist, Ardeseer Merwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sutlej (s)—56 cwts sumada stones, 4 cwts senna leaves and 1 bale papers, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 4 cwts cambay stones, S. N. Talati and Co; 28 cwts raisins and 2 cases peacock feathers, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 26 cwts sumada and 6 cwts cambay stones, Abdool Cadur Esmalljee; 1 case gold stones, Cowasjee Jamsetjee; 83½ cwts betel nuts, Lue Lun Ching; 16 cases sharkfins, 3 cases gingala and 2 bundles ivory, Rahemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 64 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 33 cases sharkfins and fishmaws and 2 cases peacock feathers, Sajunbhoy Dattoo; 99 bales cotton, Tarachund Ghunsha das; 95 bales cotton, Jethanund Chellaram; 51 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedas; 1 2 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhookandas; 14 bales cotton, Harridas Toolsidas; 1 bale cotton, 86 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, 26 cwts cloves and 367 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 55 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 359 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 90 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 85 bales twist and 140 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 21 bales twist, A. Choong; 90 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 36 bales twist, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 120 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 50 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee and Co; 6 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla; 37 chests opium, S. N. Talati and Co; 40 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongersey; 60 bales twist and 50 cwts cloves, Hajee Essac Ellias; 10½ cwts cambay stones, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sutlej (s)—35 bales grey T. cloth, 15 bales grey sheeting and 326 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 29.

Mercer, Lieut., 17th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Satara.

OCTOBER 30.

Taylor, Lieut., Transport C. Rangers, on duty, from Egypt.

OCTOBER 31.

Arbuthnot, Col., 3rd Madras L. C., on leave, from Secundrabad.

NOVEMBER 1.

Setan, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Clutterbuck, Major, Genl. List I., from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 2.

Michell, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Sherard, Lieut., Poona Horse, on duty, from Poona.
Anderson, Surg., on duty, from Satara.
Jacob, Major, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 29.

Gordon, Lieut., 1st Sind Horse, from leave, to Kurrachee.

OCTOBER 31.

Mercer, Lieut., 17th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.

NOVEMBER 1.

Loch, Brig.-Surg., on duty, to Sharanpore.
Wood, Lieut., P. W. D., on duty, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 2.

Maitland, Surg., on leave, to Poona.
Arbuthnot, Col., 3rd Madras L. C., from leave, to Secundrabad.
Cooper, Lieut., R. A., to join, to Rawal Pindee.
Ramsden, Major, 3rd Sikhs, to join, to Dehra Gajee Khan.
Hughes, Col., 27th Punjaub N. I., from leave, to Morar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C

Bombay, November 1.

The season will commence with a march-out on Saturday next, the 4th November 1882. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p. m. sharp (Bombay time). Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are present at the tram terminus at Byculla and Grant Road at 4-30 p. m., and Girgaum and Colaba at 4-45 p. m. (Bombay time) and all those met on the way, will be supplied with tickets. Arms and accoutrements can be drawn from Head-quarters by applying to Instructors of companies between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted). Instructors are posted to companies as follows :—A, B, C and E Companies—Sergt-Instr. Walch; D Company—Drill Instr. Nichol; F Company—Drill Instr. Barton. There will be recruit and instruction drill daily at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. (Bombay time). All members who pay their fare in the tram coming to parade on Saturdays will have their money refunded on applying to Head-quarters.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. J. W. S. Mercer, S. C., Wing Officer, 17th Regt. N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on urgent private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Surg.-Major C. W. MacRury, I. M. D., Dy. Sanitary Comsr., Sind Registration Dist., is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) W. M. Campbell, Royal (late Bombay) Engrs., Dy. Supdt. Survey of India, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and one day, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Condr. T. Macken, Ordce. Dept., Warrant Officer, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The services of Lieut. M. E. Archdale, 2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C-in-C., from the 9th Sept.

Lieut C. A. Kemball, 2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regt., is appointed a Probr. for the Bo. S. C. from 26th Oct.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. M. Hunter, Asst. Pol. Agent, Kathiawar, and Ry. Magis. Bhavnagar-Gondal Ry., is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sheikh Hussen Abdula, Clerk of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Umreth in the Ahmedabad Dist., was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from 1st to 12th Sept.

Rao Saheb Ghelabhai Jagjiwandas Ghandiwala, Munsif of Godhra, and Khan Saheb Jehangir Edalji Modi, Munsif of Dohad, Panch Mahals, are invested in the Panch Mahals Dist. with the appellate powers of an Asst. Judge for the purpose of hearing appeals under the Rules sanctioned in Govt. Resolution dated 26th Oct.

Rao Saheb Venkaji Balvant Lakdi, Acting Mamlatdar of Sampgaon in the Dist. of Belgaum is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in that Dist.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Madhavrao Balkrishna, Magte. of the Second Class in the Dist. of Nasik, with powers to commit for trial to the Court of Sessions.

Messrs. P. Ryan and Shivshankar Govindram respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Presidency Magte. on the 23rd. Oct.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs. A. D. Younghusband and Edulji Dosabhai, Magtes. of the First Class in the Dist. of Ahmedabad, to be Visitors of the Dist. Jails at Ahmedabad and Dhuliakot.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Cant. Magte. of Poona, to be Magte. in charge of the Division of the Poona Dist. comprising the Cant. of Poona (including Civil limits).

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Rao Saheb Madhuvacharam Balvacharam Hora to be sub. pro tem. Second Class, First Grade, Sub. Judge, vice Mr. L. G. Fernandez.

Rao Saheb Waman Mahadeo Bodas to be sub. pro tem. Second Class, Second Grade, Sub. Judge, vice Rao Saheb Madhuvachram Balvachram Hora.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak to be sub. pro tem. Second Class, Third Grade, Sub. Judge, vice Rao Saheb Waman Mahadeo Bodas.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. F. Mirza, Sindhi Translator, Educl. Dept., is allowed two months and twenty-nine days' privilege leave from 22nd Oct.

Mr. M. M. Kunte, B.A., and Mr. K. T. Best, M.A., respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Principal and Prof. of English Literature in the Gujarat College and Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School on 18th Oct.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Kazi Gulam Mahomad valad Mahomad Sadik to be Probationary Special Sub-Registrar of Thul in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Rao Bahadur Janardan Ballal Bapat to the sub. pro tem. Dy. Collr. in charge Huzur Accounts, Poona.

Khan Bahadur Shapurji Ratanji to be sub. pro tem. Dy. Collr. in charge Huzur Accounts, Ahmedabad.

Mr. E. L. Cappel, C. S., Asst. Collr., Sholapur, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Major G. Coussmaker, Supdt. Govt. Photozincographic Office, Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

The undermentioned officers passed on the 7th Oct. an examination in law according to the Higher Standard for the examination of the officers of the Salt Dept. :—

Mr. F. J. A. Hill, Supry. Asst. Collr. of Salt Revenue, with credit.

Mr. H. G. Bulkley, Probry. Asst. Collr. of Salt Revenue.

Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, appointed by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India a member of H. M.'s. Cov. C. S. on the Bo. Estabt., reported his arrival on the 1st instant, and has been placed under the order of the Collr. of Satara.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept., Ahmednagar Dist. :—

Mr. Martand Anandrao, Probry. 7th Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Jamkhed, to be 6th Grade Probry. Special Sub-Registrar of Nevasa.

Mr. Balvant Trimbak, Stipendiary Village Registrar of Sangamner, to be 7th Grade Proby. Special Sub-Registrar of Jamkhed.

Mr. W. G. Harrison, sub. pro tem. Supdt. Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough for two years.

Khan Bahadur Mir Amir Ali Khan, Dy. Collr. in Sind, has been allowed leave on private affairs for six months, or till the question of his retirement on pension is settled, with effect from 24th August in lieu of the leave on medical certificate for one month granted to him.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major E. Sexton, M. D., Acting Civil surg., Poona, has been appointed sub. pro tem. Civil Surg., Poona, with effect from 15th Sept.

Mr. L. W. Seymour, Asst. Supt. Sind Revenue Survey, passed an Examination in Persian according to the High Proficiency Test on 21st Oct.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Himutlal Dhirajram acted as Executive Engineer, Broach, from the 4th Sept. to the 2nd Oct.

Messrs. Sorabjee Padamjee and E. L. Cappel respectively delivered over and received charge of the Talukas of Madha and Karmala in the Sholapur Dist. on 19th Oct.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

1 HOMEWARD MAILS from Bombay—OUTWARD MAILS from Europe—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2, 3 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 Late News.
5 The Troopships—The Home Reliefs—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
6 Local Self-Government — New Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steamer—The Bombay Hunt—The Corporation Grant to the Entertainment Fund—The Gaiety Theatre.
7, 8, Entertainment to the Indian Contingent.
9 Extension of Local Self-Government in the Bombay Presidency.
10 The Education Commission.
11 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution.
12 Speech by the President on the Work of the Commission.
13 Crop and Weather Reports—The Gordon Mills Company—The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company—The Salvationists in the Police Court—Sir Frank Souter and the Salvation Army—The Salvation Army Case—The Accident to the British King—Central India News.
14 N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB—Polo at Umballa—BENGAL.
15 LEADING ARTICLES—The Inaction of the Anglican Establishment—The Bombay Government on its Defence.
16 LEADING ARTICLE—The Welcome to the Indian Contingent.
17 LEADING ARTICLES—The Revenue in time of Famine—Technical Education in India.
18 LEADING ARTICLES—Indian Railways—The Salvation Army—Labour in Jails.
19 MADRAS—BURMAH — OFFICIAL GAZETTES — Bombay Army Orders—Government of India Orders.
20 Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-West Provinces Orders.
21, 22 BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MONEY MARKET.
23 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
24 ADVERTISEMENTS.

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OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his valuable instruments for suiting the sight.
The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles is well known throughout India, and in order to place them within the reach of every one, he has now fitted them in steel frames, which they are authorised to sell for the price of the Pebbles only.
Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application; it contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of the cases having been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had failed to find a remedy, and it also contains, for the benefit of persons who cannot pay us a visit, a sheet of questions, the answers to which, when carefully given, will enable us to select suitable glasses.
Up-country orders attended to promptly.
Testing Glasses sent on application.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

MACDONALD—MACDONALD—November 2, at the Free Church of Scotland, Esplanade, by the Rev. R. Jeffrey, Duncan Macdonald, M. D., Professor of Biology, Elphinstone College, to Mary Henderson, third daughter of the late Rev. John Macdonald, Minister of the Free Church, Fearn, Ross-shire, Scotland.

PURVIS—CARPENTER—November 2, at the Girgaum Mission Church, by the Rev. H. C. Squires, Malcolm Purvis, Assistant, Purvis Agency, to Harriet Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. T. Carpenter, of H. M.'s Mint, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MITCHELL—October 27, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of J. H. Mitchell, Inspector of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HANDLEY—BECKHAM—October 28, at Darjeeling, Francis Frederick Handley, Bengal Civil Service, to Ada Constance, daughter of the late Thomas Beckham, Judge of Auckland, N. Z.

McLEECE—LANGHAM—October 19, at Madras, by the Rev. C. H. Pelly, Chaplain, John McLeece, of Madras, to Elizabeth Anne Langham, of Gooty.

TAYLER—WATSON—October 26, at Suri, Beerbhoom, Henry Graham Tayler, son of S. H. C. Tayler, Bengal Civil Service, to Helen Dorothea, daughter of the late Rev. B. Lucas Watson, South Walks, Dorchester.

DEATH.

SUTHERLAND—October 27, at Darjeeling, Mabel Byrne, child of Mr. and Mrs. David Sutherland, late of Hastings and London, aged 11 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1882.

IT is not sufficiently understood, it seems to us, that the policy in regard to local self-government recently announced by the Government of India is the natural and logical outcome of the policy of decentralization begun ten years ago. The mistakes in provincial management and the tendency to squander local resources had led the Government of India to interfere step by step with the independent action of the local Governments until the crash of the Mutiny made it absolutely necessary for the financial credit of the Empire that there should be one central power only to sanction expenditure of any kind. In time, as the State slowly righted itself by rigid economy and extra taxes, the reason for interference became less. But the automatic action continued until the constant friction and irritation, caused by endless references to Calcutta, fostered the development of a more healthy financial mind, when Lord Mayo made a new departure and allotted fixed sums to local Governments for certain expenditure, with some power to spend the money as they liked and allowing them to appropriate any savings in the grant. The reasons given by Lord Mayo were convincing; the local Governments had no motive to economy, and the assignment of the revenue had become a scramble in which the most noisy and quarrelsome got more than their proper share. The work had grown appalling, and the stoutest worker quailed at the sight of cart-loads of documents demonstrating the necessity for an additional putteewallah or for a few more office chairs. With every wish to be just, the Government of India could not hold its own against representations founded on minute local knowledge, and Lord Mayo gave way because the work had become unmanageable. The reforms which he introduced experimentally were so successful that they were soon extended to other charges, and the policy of the last ten years has been to give more and more power to local Governments to manage their own expenses; and as the policy is admitted to be right, they consider that it should be imitated by local Governments, and that greater powers should be given to local committees to administer, not only their own funds, but also funds for various objects which should be assigned to them by Government. Certain charges are mentioned which might reasonably be handed over to be managed by local committees, such as education, hospitals and dispensaries, vaccination, sanitation, certain public works, &c., because in all these objects it is so desirable and advantageous to secure local sympathy, experience, and watchfulness. Whatever objections there may be to hand over such funds to local management are perhaps overbalanced by the advantages to be derived from the plan, not only directly, but also from the indirect effects of popular management in developing a capacity for self-government among the people, making them more self-reliant and less dependant upon the Sirkar for things which can easily be obtained by local combination and effort.

It may be reasonably expected that when local sympathy and effort are enlisted on the side of progress, the representatives of the people would be ready to entertain schemes for providing the funds necessary for their proper execution, instead of leaving the odious task of taxation to Government. Again, the Government of India very wisely comments on the sheer waste of power in not utilising the services of educated persons on local committees. The centralised system broke down from overwork and Lord Ripon puts his finger upon the same blot in the management of the local Governments. The passage is full of interest : "The task of administration is yearly becoming more onerous as the country progresses in civilization and material prosperity. The annual reports of every Government tell of an ever increasing burden laid upon the shoulders of the local officers. The cry is everywhere for increased establishments. The universal complaint in all departments is that of overwork. Under the circumstances it becomes imperatively necessary to look around for some means of relief; and the Governor-General in Council has no hesitation in stating his conviction that the only reasonable plan open to the Government is to induce the people themselves to undertake as far as may be the management of their own affairs, and to develope or create, if need be, a capacity for self-help in respect of all matters that have not, for Imperial reasons, to be retained in the hands of the representatives of Government." If the Collectors and Assistants whose opinions make up the collection of papers sent up to the Government of India had read this passage with attention, they might have formed more mature opinions on the extension of self-government than they seem to have done. We are in fact approaching a crisis in which the centralised system of local Governments is being strained to the utmost and is in danger of breaking down from overwork. We must either go on creating departments at frightful cost, and putting two officers wherever there is now one, and in fact double the State machinery from the Governor to the Patel, or withdraw from the management of purely local concerns and transfer them to such bodies as we can create or develope. It is not a question whether the management and control by Government officers is better or worse than the management by local committees, or whether local committees may be safely entrusted with power, but it is a matter of necessity. There is no choice in the matter; we must withdraw, or the system will break down. Collectors stick to their desks from morning to night, and the best of them will confess that they have taken three-fourths of the work upon trust, and that it has not been done as it ought to be. They are not in a condition to study a question, or to enter into those patient researches of local facts which are the foundations of all exact knowledge. Most of the work which is now done is superficial and cannot last, and it is extraordinary that a body of men should deliberately record that the bad work of officials is better than the best work of committees. They prefer to cling to the forms of power which they cannot exercise beneficially rather than be relieved of half their work and do the rest thoroughly.

The Government of India is confident that the Governor of Bombay fully appreciates the importance of the extension of local self-government, and that he will spare no efforts to ensure the success of a scheme which will relieve Government from some portion of the overgrowing details of the work of administration; and in his first Resolution on the subject Sir James Fergusson gave promise of adopting the suggestions in a wise and liberal spirit. Although his ardour appeared to cool somewhat, we are glad to see by his last declaration on the subject that he is fully alive to the expediency of carrying out the scheme of the Government of India. Suggestions have been made in a little pamphlet by "Sina," who discusses in a dispassionate tone the reforms which should be adopted. We note that the pamphlet is dated 17th April, 1882, while the instructions of the Government of India are dated the 18th May, or a month later; and it is remarkable that "Sina's" treatment of the subject is much the same as that adopted by the Government of India, and that many of the proposals are identical. "Sina" proposes to establish Municipalities in every town of 5,000 inhabitants governed by elected representatives who would raise "approved taxes" and spend the money on local objects, and village unions of a few villages governed by a committee of elders, two from each village. The Municipalities and village unions would return certain of their members to a District Council of which the local officers would be ex-officio members entitled to speak, but not to vote. And the District Councils again and the large Municipalities should return members to a provincial council which would supersede the present Legislative Council, and to which the high officers of Government and native Chiefs and Princes would be attached. This plan provides that every important town shall manage its own affairs, and that groups of villages shall undertake whatever can be best effected by their co-operation in the way of water supply, village roads, and schools. Election of members will be practised only in Municipalities, but the District Council will be constituted by men nominated by Municipalities and village unions from among their own members, and in this way it will form a representative council elected with the least trouble and yet thoroughly representative. We observe that this plan will destroy the present Taluka Committees which the Government of India desire should be retained, but for which in this scheme there would be little or no place. "Sina's" distinctive proposal is that the Collectors and other officials should not have the power to vote at any meeting, although they would have the right to speak. The official element is so strong from the position of its members and from the discipline which requires them to vote with the Collector, and the necessity to weaken this element is so great and the importance of making local bodies unfettered and independent is so paramount, that it is boldly proposed to take away this power of officials, which would reduce them to the position of advisers and not of dictators to the committee. "The position of officials in local councils should be similar to the position of experts before a jury : their opinions are entitled to the greatest weight and they are heard with the greatest attention, but the decision lies with the jury." And as "Sina" observes, it is wiser policy to oblige them to convince others instead of merely satisfying themselves that the only official pressure which should be exercised and which would be beneficial would be the pressure of persuasion. The Government of India have adopted these views, for in their orders of May last they decide that officials shall not be presidents of committees—which practically excludes them from committee.

THE new loan has gone, on the whole, successfully. Tenders were received for about 9 crores, and the average rate obtained was, it is reported, about 98 13-16. Tenders at 98 9-16 will receive 33 per cent. It is believed that Bombay has got only 50 to 60 lakhs, the larger portion of the loan going to Calcutta and Madras, the latter place getting proportionately the largest share. The low rate for money and the comparative stagnation of trade have been of immense assistance to Government in this matter. It is not often indeed that money is at 2 per cent. in India, while the Bank rate at home stands at 5 per cent. This will account in part for the comparative rates at which the two Indian loans have been taken. The sterling loan, also four per cent., was taken up nominally at £100 13s., but if the value of certain privileges are deducted, its net rate will be, we are told, only 99½. This is less than three-quarters per cent. better than the rate here for the rupee loan. Rates for Government four per cent. paper were quoted yesterday at 99¾ in Calcutta and at 99⅝ here; but there was very little doing. There are always at such times a number of weak allottees, who are anxious to secure a profit, and rates may be weak for a time; but they must gradually work back to par, especially as with very low prices of Indian produce at home anything like active trade can hardly be anticipated here before the new year, and money must remain comparatively cheap for some time. On the whole, the loan has gone at a considerably better rate than was anticipated on its first announcement, and its adverse influence on the value of Government paper promises to be but temporary.

THE Government of India have directed the restoration of forests on the higher lying uplands of the Kaladgi Collectorate of this Presidency. This is an excellent measure which will, in course of time, not only favourably affect the climate and agriculture, but, by increasing the natural storage of the annual rains at high levels, also beneficially influence and render more gentle and continuous the flow of water in the hundreds of miles of stream and river channel which traverse that district. The cost of these operations will not fall specially upon the people of the Kaladgi Collectorate. Thus while the Koli and the Bhil and the wasteful and improvident Kumri cultivator of the western ghauts are permitted to destroy the valuable forest vegetation on the steep slopes of the hills and mountains, which vegetation must be restored to these natural reservoirs in the common interests, the cost of the restoration will be a charge upon the general revenues. With special reference to the hundreds of miles of stream and river channel above referred to, we would, if possible, make the Krishna and the Don rivers and the several streams of Kaladgi address the same language to the State that Burns made Bruar water use in its appeal to the Duke of Athole—

Would then my noble Master please
To grant my highest wishes,
He'll shade my banks wi' tow'ring trees
And bonnie spreading bushes.

WE observe from the supplement to the *British Burmah Gazette* of the 21st ult. that the Chief Commissioner of that very advancing Province notifies that "when any Municipal Committee in Burmah sets apart funds for a well-devised water-supply scheme, it may reckon on obtaining a grant-in-aid from the Provincial fund." Mr. Bernard is incited to this wise liberality from the belief "that a plentiful supply of wholesome drinking-water is the greatest boon that a Municipal Committee can, by a wise administration of the funds in its charge, confer upon the people of an Eastern town." In proof of his opinion the Chief Commissioner quotes the result, as regards deaths from cholera, in the city of Nagpore, in the capital of the Central Provinces, since the introduction of a pure water-supply there. Before the Ambaghiri reservoir was constructed at Nagpore the deaths from cholera were seven times as numerous as since. The reservoir in question was ordered to be made by Sir Richard (then Mr.) Temple. Mr. Bernard was at the time Sir Richard's Secretary, and he was fortunate in having at his command one of the best hydraulic engineers in India, who justified his appointment by carrying out the work in a most masterly manner, combining irrigation with the supply of water for domestic purposes.

WE learn that Mr. T. B. Kirkham, late Acting Educational Inspector, Central Division, has obtained extension of leave for three months, but returns to his duties in thoroughly restored health at the end of March next. It appears that Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, has hit upon the happy idea of utilizing Mr. Kirkham's presence in Europe for the benefit of his department by deputing him to make an extensive collection of all the modern improvements in school furniture and apparatus capable of adaptation to the wants of this country, and that he is at present in Birmingham studying the elementary school system of that somewhat go-ahead city. Mr. Kirkham will, we believe, spend some time in Switzerland on his way out, on the same errand.

THE AVESTA DOCTRINE REGARDING MAN IN RELATION TO HIS BODY AND SOUL.

AND if, as holiest men have deem'd, there be
A land of souls beyond that sable shore
To shame the doctrine of the Sadducee,
And sophists madly vain of dubious lore,
How sweet it were in concert to adore
With those who made our mortal labours light;
To hear each voice we fear'd to hear no more,
Behold each mighty shade reveal'd to sight,
The Bactrian, Samian sage, and all who taught the right.

BYRON.

IF the civilization of a nation subsists on the development of its social activity, if it subsists on the growth of man himself, his spiritual and moral faculties as well as his ideas, we may truly regard the Avesta and the Vedic people, who lived thousands of years ago, not only as advanced nations of the East, but as pioneers of human civilization. For history tells us that in the sixth century before the Christian era, ere Cyrus became master of the Kingdoms of Asia Minor, the seeds of the old Iranian learning had already been scattered over the once powerful and scientific domains of Assyria and Babylonia. Further on we learn that in the reign of Gustasp, ere Alexander conquered Persia, the faith of the Iranian prophet, Zarathushtra, had taken a firm hold of the human mind from the Hellespont to the Indus. But alas for the warlike Persian! Shah Darius was defeated, in spite of an enormous army, on the plains of Issus. After the conquest of the Persian Empire by the Macedonians, the literary treasures of the East were partially conveyed to Alexandria, and deposited in the well-known Philadelphian Library. It was in this city, as Dr. Draper justly remarks, that "the Genius of the East met the Genius of the West." With the defeat of Darius were not only lost his coffers teeming with gold, and his happy paradise, for Persia was truly then the "garden of the world," but also his historical and portions of his scriptural monuments. However, if we were to explore even to-day those fragments, still extant, which do not form even a fifth part of the Avesta of the Gatha period, and to search into the still hidden mines of the sacred and divine lore contained therein, we would happily find the germs of most of the known sciences of the East, which the West has been, only for the last few centuries, labouring to develop with so much success.

In the spiritual and moral culture of the old Iranian people, we observe those elements which are essential to human progress. They are not of less importance for the accurate understanding of their stage of civilization than their social and political institutions. In their sacred writings we still discern those mild rays of truth which can illumine the philosophical mind, and swell the heart of a true Zarathushtrian with joyous pride. It would not therefore be uninteresting to find out how clearly the Magi of old understood man himself as well as the universe and its varied phenomena, and endeavoured to bring into an organised system the results of their intuitive vision. Let us begin with the observations which their founder made upon the physical man.

Man consists of body and soul. His body exists with flesh, bones, ligaments, and other internal constituents (*a*) both solid as well as liquid, which have their special names in Avesta (*vide*. Vend, VIII, 41-74), as "Purity [illegible] spiritual and bodily), is for man, from his [illegible] the greatest Good" (Vend. V. 21); as Purity [illegible] chief basis and essence of the religion of Ahurama[illegible] every Mazdayasnan is enjoined to protect his b[illegible] and mind from the shackles of the multifold e[illegible] impurities and temptations to which he is subject on earth. *Asha* (purity) being the strongest resisting power against all corporeal and moral derangements, any violation of the above commandments results in the disorder of the human system. The human body, therefore, must be kept unpolluted by means of constant ablutions, and sometimes by higher purifications; the soul must be kept untainted by means of pure thought, word, and deed. However, man is prone to be affected with diseases both moral as well as corporeal. The moral diseases are called, in the Avesta, sins, of which some are expiable, some are inexpiable. The corporeal diseases are of various kinds, some having their special designations in the Avesta, viz.—*Sârana* (head-ache), *Tafnu* (fever), *Sârastya* (cold-fever), *Azana* (inflammation), *Azivâtra* (snake-bite), *Azahva* (hydrophobia), and *Maharka* (pestilence). These are not only cured by means of surgical instruments (*Kareta*) and countless healing plants (*Urvara*) which grow round the tree of universal life, called *Gaokarana*, but also by the medium of divine assistance, which is invoked by the recital of the Holy Word and Mathras. Like the Vedic Mantras, the Avesta Mathras are believed to be miraculously efficacious. The recital of certain individual lines or prayers even save man from the contagious affections of dead bodies, and is supposed to be the only medium of cure left in cases of hopeless diseases. With the *asha* of man himself is also enjoined the *asha* of the physical elements created for the support of his being. Also, in the Avesta, three classes of doctors are spoken of. The first-class includes Dasturs or Mobeds (priests), who heal with the recital of the Holy Word and Mathras. The second-class includes physicians. The third-class includes surgeons. Such being in brief the Avesta treatment of the human body, let us now refer to its doctrine regarding the human soul. The psychological ideas of the old Iranian people are partly revealed, and partly empiric. Their doctrines mostly depend upon the divine revelation of their poet, priest, and prophet, Zarathushtra, but partly also upon their scientific observations on the operations of the human soul. While Bacon divides the soul into several faculties, viz., "the understanding, reason, imagination, memory, appetite, will, and all those wherewith logic and ethics are concerned;" while modern philosophers in Germany distinguish between the soul (Seele), and the spirit (Geist), regarding the former as including the inferior elements of our nature, the latter as including what tends to the purely divine and rational, the prehistoric Parsee scriptures analyse the human soul into five parts or faculties, which are in their nature almost distinct, each one having "its well-defined sphere of action."

(*b*) It is stated in the Avesta that there are five spiritual faculties residing in the human body. They are according to their nature and efficacy entirely different from one another, some without beginning and without end, some transitory, and some not existing from eternity, yet surely continuing into eternity. They are called Daena (Pehl. Akhô), conscience; Anhu (Pehl. Jân), vital power; Urvan (Pehl. Rôbân), the soul as a moral power; Baodha (Pehl. Bôe), intellect, in the sense of knowledge (*i.e.*, apprehension) and intelligence; and Fravashi (Pehl. Frohar), tutelar spirit. (*c*)

I. Conscience, in the Avesta, is a divine power, which exists from eternity independently of the moral body, and inherent voice which tells man, immediately after every action, whether that action was good or bad, and therefore it praises or condemns him. Its purity and sanctity cannot be affected by the sins of man, since it has no part in them. As long as it is possible, conscience keeps back man from guilt and sin; when it is no more able to do this, it mournfully abandons him, (*i.e.*, it is lost in the sinful man), and returns to heaven. This doctrine regarding conscience rests undoubtedly on the observation that man in the long run is liable to drown the warning voice within and to lose his conscience.

Of course the continuation of the existence of conscience (*i.e.*, a consciousness of one's own actions) is by no means prejudiced by the death of man. It is a characteristic of its nature that, according to the Avesta, it exercises its influence over the soul, wandering into the other world still after the death of man. (*d*.) It appears to the soul of the pious in the form of a beautiful maiden (*i.e.*, a personification of his actions in this world), who praises him on account of the good actions done during life; but it appears to the soul of the impious in the form of an ugly hag, who scolds him for all his sins, and bitterly accuses him on their account. It terrifies, alarms, and torments the wicked, but on the good it confers joyfulness and peaceful serenity.

II. The vital power has the task of guiding, and watching over, the corporeal functions of man. It originates only with the body, and perishes with the matter. (*e*.) It has therefore a beginning as well as an end, and occupies in consequence the lowest rank amongst the faculties of the soul.

III. The intellect is the intellectual power in man: his knowledge, intelligence, and innate reason. The business of the intellect is to rule over his memory, understanding, and judging faculty, in order that each may perform its duty, and co-operate for the welfare of the body. It appears to originate first with the body, but after death it unites with the soul and the Fravashi, and goes with them to the next world.

IV. The soul has to determine itself, either for the good or for the evil. It is a moral power, by virtue of which man possesses moral freedom of action. It should, of course, make a choice of what is good, but it will now and then turn also towards what is evil. For this reason it must account after death, in communion with the intellect, for its action on earth, and according to the result of the judgment (pronounced by the angels Meher, Sraosha, and Rashne), it receives either eternal bliss or damnation. (*f*.) (The Vendidad XIX. describes the fate of the soul after death in the following words :—

Zarathushtra asked Ahuramazda :—"O Creator of the material world, thou holy one! Where are the rewards given? Where does the rewarding take place? Where is the rewarding fulfilled? Whereto do men come to take the reward that, in their life in the material world, they have won for their souls?"

Ahuramazda answered:—"When the man is dead, when the third night (after death) is gone, when the dawn appears and brightens up, and makes Mithra, the angel with beautiful weapons, reach the all happy mountains, and the sun is rising: Then the soul goes towards the time-worn path, which is open both to the wicked, and to the righteous. At the head of the Chinvat Bridge, (*g*) the holy bridge made by Ahuramazda, when they question the consciousness and soul as to their conduct in the world of existence. Then comes the graceful maiden, who dismisses the sinful soul of the wicked into the gloomy regions (hell), while she makes the soul of the righteous one go up above the celestial mountain, Haraberezaiti, above the Chinvat Bridge; she places it in the presence of the heavenly angels themselves."

"Gladly pass the souls of the righteous to the glorious seat of Ahuramazda, to the seat of the Ameshaspantas, to the Garonmana, the abode of Ahuramazda, the abode of the Ameshaspantas, the abode of all the other holy beings."

Frequently soul (*h*) is the designation for all the immortal powers of man that have ceased to exist in this world.

V. With the intellect and the soul is the Fravashi lastly united after death, in order to form from that time an indivisible whole. The Fravashi appears to be by its nature not only imperishable like conscience, but also without beginning. It would be best to consider it as a tutelar spirit, who watches over man and protects him. (*i*.) Hence the Fravashis and the manes or spirits of the dead are almost identical. For that reason there are also Fravashis of those who are yet unborn. Only for the time during which man is living, the guardian spirit descends from Heaven on this earth and accompanies him on his way. (*j*.)

With an intuitive recognition of the truth contained in the Avesta analysis of the soul, as well as in the doctrine respecting the Deity, Miss Frances Cobbe remarks upon Zarathushtra Tr[illegible]gistus :—"Should we, indeed, in a future world, be permitted to hold high converse with the great departed, it may chance that in that Bactrian sage who lived and taught almost before the dawn of history we may find the spiritual patriarch whose lessons we have owed such a portion of our intellectual inheritance, that we might hardly conceive what human belief would be now had Zoroaster never existed." If such be the impartial view of a Christian critic, and no enthusiast, ye true Zarathushtrians, exult, for the glory of your very ancient faith has not yet departed!

D. PESHUTAN DASTUR.

(*a*.) The *Dinkard* recognises seven bodily things, which "give complete embellishment to the body from without." Amongst these are the five senses, the "description-giving and the truth-telling tongue," as well as the hands and the feet, since man is a "mover-about with the feet for righteousness, as well as a doer of good works with the hands."

(*b*.) Extracted and translated from the German of Dr. Geiger.

(*c*.) Compare Yasna XXVI., Yasht XIII.

(*d*.) This idea is taken from Vendidad, Ch. XIX.

(*e*.) The Avesta does not say anything with reference to the non-existence of Ahu after death. On the contrary, we praise the Ahu of every pious Mazdayasnan after his departure from this world.

(*f*.) Till the Phrashokant, or the final dissolution, and renovation of the world.

(*g*.) "The Chinvat Bridge," say the Dâdastân-Dini, "extends over hell, and leads to paradise. For the souls of the righteous, it widens to the length of nine javelins; for the souls of the wicked, it narrows to a thread, and they fall down into hell."

(*h*.) The dead body of a Parsee is still erroneously called "ravan."

(*i*.) "The Frohars or protectors, who are numberless, are believed," says Haug, "to be angels stationed everywhere by Ahuramazda for keeping the good creation in order, preserving it, and guarding it against the constant attacks of fiendish powers. Every being of the good creation, whether living or deceased, or still unborn, has its own Fravashi or guardian angel, who has existed from the beginning.

(*j*.) The doctrine of the Fravashis is also accepted by Plato, Christ, and others. The former calls them ideas, the latter guardian angels. Michael is spoken of as the guardian angel of the Persians.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The following is the result of the allotment of the Rs. 2,50,00,000 loan, as advertised in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary*:—26th September, 1882.—Aggregate amount of tender, Rs. 9,96,08,300. Minimum rate of accepted tenders, Rs. 98-9-0. Tenders at that rate received per cent. Rs. 28-5-0. Total amount of accepted tenders, Rs. 2,50,00,000. Total amount to be received by Government, Rs. 2,47,29,963-11-0. Average rate at which loan is issued, Rs. 98-14-7.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARABI PASHA.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The *Times* of to-day, in a leading article, announces that the Egyptian Government has suggested to the British Government that Arabi Pasha should be sent into exile without a trial. The British Government, however, has declined the proposal.

THE PORTE AND EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.

The Porte is uneasy respecting the settlement of Egypt, and is raising objections to Lord Dufferin's mission, and urges him to delay his departure for Cairo.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

CAIRO, Nov. 1.

Baker Pasha is re-enlisting Arabi's disbanded army for service in the Soudan.

Three Beys, who were the prime movers in the burning of Alexandria, have been arrested in the Island of Crete.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.

Advices have been received that cholera has broken out again at Mecca.

(OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.)

MAHABLESHWAR, Nov. 2.

The Consul at Alexandria telegraphs that cholera is reported to exist at Mecca since the 24th October. The Sanitary Board has decided to apply the regulations against arrivals from Arabian ports during the pilgrim season.

Public health at Jeddah is good.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart goes to Quetta to settle the strength and disposition of the permanent outposts. Probably Khushdil Khan and Gulistan will be abolished in favour of one central post in Pishin, and the Harnai route and Bolan be entrusted to local levies. Then Quetta will become a really strong garrison capable of furnishing a full brigade at short notice.

One cause of change is the sickness among troops.

A SOLDIER CONVICTED OF MURDER.

In the Lahore Chief Court yesterday private Stubbs, 8th Hussars, was found guilty of wilful murder, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Stubbs shot one of his comrades in bed at Rawal Pindee on the 17th August.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bengal left here yesterday.

SUEZ, Nov. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 31st ult.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Teheran arrived here from Colombo on the evening of the 30th ult.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-8

The Manchester Market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¼
4½ per cent. do.	88⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
5 per cent. French Rentes	116
Bar Silver	51½

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the bank of England for Portugal.

Arrivals—Kenyon and Abyssinia.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 1.

At 10 p.m.	74·1

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

" 6 a.m.	71·7
" 10 a.m.	79·9
" 2 p.m.	83·8
" 4 p.m.	82·4

WE see from the passenger lists that Lady Roberts is about to return to England by the mail-steamer to leave Bombay on the 17th inst.

DR. NOLAN, Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, proceeds to England by to day's mail on six mouths' leave on account of urgent private affairs. Dr. Murphy will take over charge of the asylum for the present.

THE transport steamer Columbia has been engaged by Government to take about 400 mules from Bombay to Kurrachee.

MR. L. PRENDERGAST WALSH, of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service, who volunteered for the Transport in Egypt, and attained celebrity by his successful exertions in getting up the ammunition of H-I in time for the action at Tel-el-Kebir, has been recommended by Colonel Hayter to the notice of the Government of India.

THE facilities for railway travelling across the Continent are being gradually improved. The latest acceleration is on the line from Vienna to Paris. Instead of the usual express a "train éclair" has been started which reduces the time of the journey between the two cities from thirty-three to twenty-seven hours. This improvement will be very acceptable to passengers from India who desire to go home *viâ* the Adriatic and the Austrian and French capitals.

APPLICATION having been made to the Madras High Court to order suspension of the sentences on the fourteen ringleaders in the Salem Riots, convicted a fortnight ago, Justices Innes and Kindersley on Monday last directed that the sentences should not be carried into effect, pending the hearing of an appeal by the High Court.

A CONTEMPORARY has drawn from the mass of evidence given before the Special Magistrate at Salem, the facts that 9 persons were killed and 40 wounded during the recent riots. The names of twelve Mahomedans only appear in the list of casualties, the heavier losses of the Hindus having been caused by the European inspectors of police, who again and again fired at the mob, and charged them at the point of the bayonet. The total value of the property destroyed in Salem was Rs. 12,000.

IT appears that the death-rate per mille amongst Europeans in Madras during last year was 22·1; among Eurasians, 31·7 per mille; among Native Christians 27·0 per mille; among Hindoos 41·0 per mille; and among Mahomedans 34·3 per mille. It would be desirable, a local paper remarks, to know what are the conditions which make Madras so much more unhealthy for Natives than for Europeans.

BY some mysterious, if not absolutely "occult" means, the Theosophists appear to prosper. Madame Blavatsky replies in a very satisfied tone, in the November number of the *Theosophist*, to some hostile criticisms in the English spiritual journal *Light*, writing "from an altitude of over 8,000 feet above the sea, having just enjoyed the privilege of passing forty-eight hours in the company of those much-doubted Brothers of ours, and certain of our Theosophists, moreover, who crossed over to Sikhim and made their personal acquaintance."

A NEW scale of fares "for the hire of public conveyances within the town and suburbs of Bombay" is published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*. Two rates are given for hack carriages taken from the different stands to various parts of the town, one for buggies and the other for shigrams, cabs, and victorias. For instance, from the Apollo-bunder to the Byculla Club the fare for buggies is fixed at one rupee, and for either of the other descriptions of hack vehicle in use in Bombay at Re. 1-8. The fares from point to point appear to be much the same as those given in previously published tariffs; but there are some improvements embodied in a few "subsidiary rules relating to public conveyances." The chief of these is that a person engaging a public conveyance for use in the Fort only—*i. e.*, within the area bounded by imaginary lines drawn from Boree-bunder Station to the Dock Yard, Rampart-row South, the Secretariat and Government buildings west of Rampart-row, and all buildings along Hornby-row, back to the G. I. P. Railway terminus—can be engaged by the time it is in use—6 annas being paid per hour and 4 annas per half hour for buggies, and 10 annas and 6 annas respectively for shigram, cab, or victoria. Hack carriages may be engaged by the day at the following rates—Rs. 4 for a buggy and Rs. 5 for a shigram, cab, or victoria per day of ten hours. Another direction in which an improvement might be made in the interests of the public would be by the authorities insisting that no horse should be used in a public conveyance that is not capable of conveying a passenger at the rate of six miles an hour. At present there are many buggy horses whose top speed does not exceed four miles an hour, and every person unfortunate enough to get into a gharry to which one of these wretched animals is harnessed, is no less than swindled out of his fare. If he were not desirous of economising time, he would probably travel by the more comfortable tram; and by having such a buggy palmed off on him, instead of gaining he loses time, and temper also, and has to pay about six times the fare. Whoever is responsible for licensing the hack conveyances of Bombay, ought to weed out some fourth of the horses at present driven in them for consignment to the Pinjrapole, which is the only place they are fit for, unless it be the knacker's yard.

LOCUSTS have not yet left the Presidency, and it is to be feared they will have done very serious damage before they are got rid of. The latest reports, dated the 1st inst., state that the pest appeared to be gradually leaving the Ahmednuggur district, but they had already done sufficient harm there, it being stated a week ago that the inhabitants of some talukas worst affected by them were emigrating. They "have left in large numbers" from the Nasick collectorate also, but sufficient remain to cause considerable anxiety, and where they continue to hold possession of the fields, rabi sowing, which ought to be nearly completed, has not yet been begun. In Chandore and the northern talukas, the report says, distress is apprehended shortly. Satara is the district which appears to be suffering most from the plague at present. There "locusts are destroying the crops in thirty-five villages of Wai, one of Karad, and one of Valva." They are present also in Thana, but not apparently to such an extent as to excite alarm; in Poona, where they are reported to be doing "slight damage;" and in Wadhwan, where they have "caused some damage to the growing crops of wheat and gram." From Khandesh they have now almost disappeared. With the exception of this drawback, the accounts of the crops from all quarters continue highly favourable. There is, however, a good deal of sickness, not so much at present from cholera as from fever, which is very prevalent in nearly all districts. The number of deaths reported from cholera is 24; there were none in Bombay city.

IN the current year there has been an increase of 2¼ lakhs in the total exports of Indian goods. The imports of Indian cotton into the United Kingdom were in the month of August larger than those of American cotton, but the latest accounts received in Bombay report a falling market at home. The new crop of this country promises to be large and early. The total exports of raw cotton for the five months ending 31st August was Rs. 8,95,38,762 as against Rs. 6,38,05,275 in 1881. The exports of wheat during the same period amounted to Rs. 2,64,33,293. There was a falling off in the exports from Bombay of about 50 lakhs of rupees. The shipments of rice were not so large in August as in July, but the total exports during the five months of the current official year are still largely in excess of those of the same period of the past year. From Bombay the export during the five months amounted to cwt. 1,40,15,845 as against cwt. 1,89,40,855 in the corresponding period of 1881. The total imports of merchandise in the current year are but little in excess of those of the year previous. The imports into Bombay have improved, those into Bengal and Sindh have fallen off, while those into Madras and British Burmah are much the same in 1882-83 as in the past year. The imports of treasure, which amounted to 320 lakhs in 1880-81, have risen to 768 lakhs, of which 640 lakhs were received at Bombay. The imports consisted of 285 lakhs of gold and 483 lakhs of silver. Of gold India got from the United Kingdom 100 lakhs, from Australia 72 lakhs, from China 55 lakhs, from Ceylon 14 lakhs, and from Egypt 12 lakhs. Silver came from the United Kingdom to the extent of 198 lakhs, from Italy 152 lakhs to pay for the cotton she gets from India, and from China 84 lakhs. The imports of cotton piece-goods show a fall for all India in the value of the imports of 74 lakhs. Bombay, which up to the end of July showed larger imports than in the previous year, exhibits now a decrease of 18 lakhs. Burmah shows an improvement of 15 lakhs, Madras of 3 lakhs, and Sind of 1 lakh, making up together the equivalent of the fall in Bombay. In Bengal the decrease amounts to so much as 74 lakhs. Of the cotton piece-goods imported into Bombay a considerable portion, amounting in 1881-82 to 120 lakhs, is re-exported, about one-half going to Persia, and the other half to Arabia, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Aden, Turkey in Asia, and the Straits Settlements. The figures for the current year show that these re-exports are increasing, especially to Persia, which takes but a small quantity of Indian-made cotton cloths, but is a good customer for the coloured goods especially, and also for the grey goods imported from the United Kingdom into Bombay.

A PAGE of the last *Gazette of India* is devoted to the story of the good fortune which has befallen one A. Sankaralingam Achari, blacksmith, of Dindigul. It seems that four years ago the Hon'ble V. Ramiengar, Inspecter-General of Registration in Madras, while on tour in Madura, heard of a native smith in Dindigul who made locks of "a superior kind," and on visiting the mechanic's shop he was convinced that the man could turn out locks which would answer as well as the expensive "Chubbs" then in use for guarding the almiras of the Stamp Department. A year later a specimen lock was carefully forwarded to the Madras Government from Dindigul, and from that date Sankaralingam's fortune was made. The Department of Finance and Commerce, in pursuance of the policy of encouraging local manufactures, now recommend Mr. Ramiengar's protege to the generous consideration of departments generally. A correspondent disapproves of locks of native manufacture being used, on the ground that the makers of the locks might supply duplicate keys to any one who would pay for them, and no lock would be really safe.

THE new hospital at Darjeeling was formally opened by Mr. Rivers Thompson on the 26th October. The accommodation afforded by the institution is as follows:—For first-class patients, who will pay Rs. 8 daily to cover all expenses, except the cost of beer, wine, and spirits, there are on the upper floor 8 separate bedrooms with dressing and bath-rooms to each, and public sitting and dining rooms for ladies; and on the lower floor there is similar accommodation for gentlemen. These rooms will all be most comfortably furnished, and every possible convenience provided for patients. This part of the Sanatarium is quite separate from the two wings, and forms the front block facing to the S.-E. In the N.-E. are the wards for second-class patients, who will pay Rs. 4 a day. On each floor there are five small wards, adapted to accommodate two patients in each. The verandahs of this wing have been glazed in to form a comfortable sitting room on each floor. Besides this, there are two rooms with two windows, commanding fine views of the station, to be used as dining-rooms. The upper floor will be allotted to ladies and the lower floor to gentlemen. At the end of the block on each floor are the bath-rooms and dressing rooms. Large English baths will be provided, and water laid on as in an English house. The S.-W. wing is for the accommodation of third-class patients, who will pay Re. 1-8 daily for the whole cost of their maintenance and treatment in hospital. The accommodation consists of two large wards, each containing about eight beds. At the end of the block are dressing and bathrooms similar to those in the second-class wing. On each floor, also, there are dining and sitting rooms. The upper floor will be for women and the lower floor for men.

THE Municipality of Madras have just succeeded in presenting to the world their administration report for the year 1881. This report shows an increase in the revenue, which now amounts to about 7¾ lakhs; but the Municipality want more money, and propose to raise it by an addition to the taxation in the shape of octroi duties. A local journal warns the City Fathers to look further into the state of affairs before they impose an additional burden on the trade of the place. It is pointed out that the population of Madras does not increase very rapidly, from which the conclusion is drawn that there cannot be much growth in the prosperity of the inhabitants. Attention is further directed to the fact that with the exception of a few cotton mills, which have come into existence during the last few years, Madras has scarcely any manufacturing industries. The *Mail* hopefully regards it as possible that there may, "one of these days," be a large increase in cotton goods manufacture and in tanning skins—the two industries, apparently, for which it is supposed Madras offers a promising field—but wisely points out to the Municipality that in the meantime the fact that "the population of Madras is not likely, in the absence of manufacturing industries, to increase in numbers or in wealth" should be borne in mind in fixing the limits of taxation. There are already in Madras the following Municipal taxes:—A 10 per cent. house and land tax; 4 per cent. water rate; and 1½ per cent. lighting rate, besides the profession tax and the wheel tax.

THE warmth of the reception which will be given to the native Indian soldiers on their arrival from Egypt need not be damped, the *Law Journal* remarks, by any constitutional scruples. The Bill of Rights forbids the "raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament." But Parliament has, by the annual Mutiny Act, passed last April, consented that 132,905 men shall be the forces for the safety of the United Kingdom and the Queen's possessions, without counting the forces in India. The vacancies in this number must more than counterbalance the few representative men from Indian regiments to be brought to England. Even the exchange of an English regiment for a native regiment to serve in England would seem authorised by the terms of the Mutiny Act. Parliament might, perhaps, resent such an interpretation of its words; but, in the present case, a strict compliance with the letter of the law is all that need be exacted when the object is plain and universally approved.

MILITARY NEWS.

WE regret to have to record the death, on the 28th ultimo, at Cawnpore, of Lieutenant-Colonel N. B. Holmes, R. E., of cholera.

IT is just possible that a medal may, after all, be issued for the Waziri campaign. A Calcutta paper says:—"The matter was represented to the Duke of Connaught in Egypt, and His Royal Highness not only expressed his sympathies, but promised that the subject should receive his attention on his return to England."

A TROOP of the 6th Bengal Cavalry arrived at Allahabad on Tuesday from Bombay, and will remain until the whole regiment has been concentrated there. On Thursday, the 2nd of November, three troops of the 6th Bengal Lancers, two companies of the Seaforth Highlanders, and the 7th Native Infantry were to arrive at Allahabad. The cavalry would proceed on their journey to Meerut the same evening; the infantry would leave for Lucknow on the following evening. Two troops 6th Bengal Cavalry and one troop 13th Bengal Lancers are to arrive at Allahabad to-day.

THE letter of "B. C.," which we reproduce below from the *Pioneer*, that paper say will surprise the military authorities; for the terms now offered by the Secretary of State to local cavalry officers are regarded by Government, we believe, as very liberal indeed. "Broadly the idea appears to be that the cavalry locals have suffered in comparison with officers who entered the Staff Corps; that it was open to Government to leave them to bear the consequences of their choice; that Government now allows them to step into the position they would have occupied if they had made the other choice in the beginning. That looks liberal on the face of things. The Cavalry Staff Corps men are not suffering the evils of which the locals now complain. Therefore those evils are surely redressed by converting the locals into Cavalry Staff Corps men. There may be something wrong behind the offer, only apparent to those who feel where the shoe pinches, but the present letter hardly establishes this, and at all events the concession now made will cost Government a very large sum of money, which seems to indicate that it must be a good thing for the officers by whom this money will be received."

AFTER full consideration of his case, it has been decided by the military authorities that Lieutenant Edgar Vincent, Coldstream Guards, cannot retain his commission in the Army whilst holding the appointment of Commissioner for the Turkish Bondholders at Constantinople, and Mr. Vincent has therefore been called upon to send in his papers. The *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks:—Thus the Brigade of Guards is deprived of the services of a young officer whose place it will be difficult, if not impossible, to fill, and all because a wretched system exists which prevents a Guardsman from sharing the privileges which all other branches of the service enjoy. Leaving all consideration of Mr. Vincent's claims out of the question, the decision arrived at in this case cannot fail to prove most injurious to the reputation of the Brigade of Guards.

THE CAVALRY CADRES.

"B. C." WRITES to the *Pioneer*:—As far as I am as yet able to understand the terms of the offer now about to be made to officers of the former Cavalry, they are that promotion, on the length of service principle, as accorded to the Staff Corps, will be granted, provided they waive all claim to pay and privileges as Cavalry Officers, and agree to accept the pay privileges, &c., granted to the Staff Corps. It will thus be clear that the Government acknowledge that the Cavalry Officers have established a grievance as regards their promotion; but the offer now made to them is very shabby, and seems to be a direct infringement of the Henley Clause. The Henley Clause guarantees to all officers of the late E. I. C. "the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion, and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company." Yet now that a grievance has been established, and it has been proved to demonstration that promotion has become so stagnant that many officers could not possibly leave to become Colonels, the Government offer to them an ordinary average rate of promotion, but accompany that offer with a condition that they are to waive all claims to the pay and allowances they are entitled to under the terms on which they entered the service. The offer, to be a fair one, should have included promotion at Staff Corps time rates, with pay and allowances, to which, as Cavalry Officers, they are entitled. Now, in the Secretary of State's despatch of 17th June, 1864, published in *Gazette of India*, 6th August, 1864, writing on the report of the Parliamentary Commission appointed to inquire into the grievances of Indian officers, the Secretary of State observes that, among others, "the following measures have been complained of by officers as departures from the guarantee and so classified by the Commission:—

"8. Arrangements made for regulating future succession to Colonels' allowances in the Cavalry and Infantry.

"9. The reduction in the number of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels by making promotion in succession to one-half only of the officers of that rank who accepted the special annuities offered to them on retirements in 1861." And in regard to these two measures the Commission declared themselves "unable to form an opinion at present, but consider that the measure should be judged by the effect which may be produced upon the cases of individual officers. Now, nothing can be clearer than that it was the opinion of the Parliamentary Commission that all officers were entitled to at least a fair average rate of promotion, and to their regulated pay and allowances; but the Secretary of State, in considering the report of the Army Commission, lays down that the reduction in the number of Lieutenant-Colonels would effect "little injury to the prospects and interests of the service at large"; whilst, as regards the 12 years' rule, the *object* of adopting this is explained thus: "Certain officers, low down in the list, complained that their promotion would be ultimately retarded to a serious extent *if the number of Colonels was reduced*, and, *as a security against such retardation* (observe the tender solicitude of Government), the rule was adopted of giving the Colonels' allowances after 12 years' service as a Lieutenant-Colonel ! ! ! Such having been declared to be the benevolent object of the Government in fixing 12 years as a rule for promotion—if now after 20 years' cruel experience it is proved that promotion is not only retarded, but actually *stagnated*, in consequence of this very measure which was intended to be beneficial—is it not driving a hard bargain with officers to say: "You shall have now an average rate of promotion; but in consideration of this, you must forego all privileges, pay, and allowances guaranteed to you by the Henley Clause?" Many officers, tired of the long discussion, and hopeless efforts to obtain redress, may accept these terms, but it is nevertheless on the part of the Government, a mean and ill-liberal taking advantage of the position they have reduced officers to by their own orders and regulations; and if Cavalry Officers determined to contest their just rights as a matter of principle and fair play, the Government would be compelled to give them redress in the matter of promotion, and that, too, without bargaining with them to give up whatever advantages were guaranteed to them as regards their pay and allowances.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

IN our account in yesterday's paper of the first meet of the hounds, it was stated that the next meet will be at Santa Cruz. This is not quite correct. The next meet is at Parla (a short distance beyond Santa Cruz).

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 1.—The barometer is rising, and the depression is less defined. The wind is southerly in the Northern Circars and east and south-easterly at Calcutta. Little other change is reported. The sky is cloudy around the Bay of Bengal.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Presidency District season reports for the week ending 1st instant.

Kurrachee.—River higher than on same date last year. Slight fever prevails; one case small-pox in Sujawal taluka. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Kurrachee 24, 36 and 39, Manjhand 26, 36 and 56, Jati 20, 40 and 44, and Tatta 24, 38 and 46 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in two talukas; fever and cough prevailing throughout the district. Cold weather setting in. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 26, 26 and 68, Sukkur 24, 30 and 66, and Larkhana 22, 30 and 60 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Kharif reaping nearly completed; rabi operations in progress. Small-pox in Hyderabad and Naushahro and fever in twelve talukas. North wind has set in. Wheat 23, bajri 44, jowari 48, rice red 32 and rice white 22 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif reaping and rabi sowings continue. Weather unhealthy. Fever general. Wheat 28, bajri 56, jowari 80 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Reaping of rice, bajri, &c., completed; sowing of wheat and gram commenced; other crops doing well. Fever in Dholka, Viramgam, Gogha and Parantij; cattle-disease continues in Sanand. Wheat 28 and bajri 32 pounds.

Panch Mahals.—Fever continues. Sowing of rabi crops progressing. Wheat 29, bajri 37 and maize 69 pounds.

Kaira.—Reaping of bajri, kodra and rice in progress throughout the district; sowing of rabi crops commenced in some talukas. Fever in Kapadvanj, Thasra, Borsad and Nadiad talukas; cholera in Mehmadabad taluka, 3 cases, 1 fatal. Wheat 32, bajri 34 and rice 31 pounds.

Broach.—Sowing of rabi crops completed; early kharif crops harvested. Bajri 32, jowari 36 and rice 28 pounds. Slight fever continues.

Surat.—Kharif harvest progressing. Jowari 37 and nagli 58 pounds.

Khandesh.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing in progress. Locusts almost disappeared. Bajri 36 pounds.

Nasik.—Weather clear; nights cold. Bajri being reaped; rabi sown save where locusts remain. Locusts have left in large numbers, but have alighted in Nasik, Igutpuri and Peint, eating bajri, rice and nagli, and also in west of Baglan and Kalyan; distress apprehended shortly in Chandore and northern talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 25th and 26th, nil on 27th, 1° cool on 28th, 29th and 31st, and 2° cool on 30th. Vapour in air in defect of normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Kharif being reaped. Second sort rice 28 pounds. Locusts in talukas Vada and Shahapur. Fever in nine and small-pox in two talukas.

Kolaba (Report for the week ending 30th ult.)—Small-pox in Alibag and fever in Pen talukas; cattle-disease in Alibag, Pen, Mangaon and Mahad talukas. Crops good; reaping in progress. Rice second sort 32 pounds 32 tolas and tur dal second sort 22 pounds 25 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—No rain. Late crops being harvested. Fever in three and cattle-disease in six talukas. Prices unchanged.

Poona.—No rain. Slight damage by locusts continues. Eighteen cholera cases in Sirur taluka, 8 deaths. Bajri 47 and jowari 60 pounds; in Poona bajri 43 and jowari 52.

Ahmednagar.—No rain. Reaping of bajri in progress in all talukas; sowing of rabi almost completed throughout the district. Locusts appear gradually leaving. Cholera in Karjat 25 attacks, 4 deaths; in Shevgaon 1 attack, 1 death. Bajri maximum 66 in Jamkhed, minimum 42 in Akola; jowari maximum 102 in Jamkhed, minimum 45 in Sangamner.

Satara.—No rain. Sowing of rabi nearly completed. Rain required. Locusts destroying crops in 35 villages in Wai, 1 in Karad and 2 in Valva. Slight cattle-disease and fever in two talukas; cholera decreasing, 23 cases, 8 deaths. Bajri 54-39 and jowari 62-5.

Kaladgi.—No rain. Excepting bajri kharif crops suffering from blight in Indi; kharif and jowari ripening; bajri reaping commenced. Wheat and gram sowing commenced. Slight cholera at Bagevadi and Badami. Jowari 102 and bajri 76 pounds.

Belgaum.—Crops doing well; rabi sowing in progress. No deaths from cholera, although two persons attacked. Jowari 71 and bajri 68 pounds.

Dharwar.—Slight rain in Hubli and Karajgi. Rice and cotton crops good; early rice being harvested in some villages of western talukas; sowing of late crops in progress. Slight cattle-disease in three talukas. Public health good. Rice minimum 21 and jowari 58 pounds.

Kanara.—Rain at Haliyal 35 cents. Harvesting rice continues on coast and above ghat talukas. Small-pox in one and fever in two talukas prevail. Rice common at Karwar 11, in district average 13½ seers per rupee. Weather fair.

Rajkot.—Weather cool. General health fair. Cholera continues in Dhrol, but slightly; fever in Navanagar, Dhrol, Gondal, Mengni, Lodhika, Bagasra and Vasavad. Bajri 28 and jowari 34 pounds.

Wadhwan.—One fatal cholera case at Nagneso under Wadhwan; fever in talukas. Harvesting in progress; cotton good. Locusts in Limbdi village Panasna, caused some damage to the growing crops of wheat and gram. Bajri 30 and jowari 33.

Baroda.—Harvesting kharif continues; rabi sowing commenced in Amreli. Public health good. Cattle-disease continues in parts of Kadi division. Bajri 33 and rice 24½ pounds per rupee.

General Remarks.—Weather generally clear. Harvesting kharif and sowing rabi completed in a few districts, in progress in the rest. Locusts have almost disappeared in Khandesh and are leaving Nasik and Ahmednagar, but continue doing injury in parts of Poona and Satara districts. Fever and cattle-disease in many districts, slight cholera and small-pox in some.

MASONIC BALL AT LANOWLI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The long-expected Masonic Ball came off last Monday evening in the Railway Recreation Room, and was in every way a great success, over a hundred being present, which, in such a small place as this, is a good gathering. The room was tastefully decorated with palms, flowers, masonic emblems, and flags. Many of the dresses were very pretty, and the Masons, wearing their aprons and other insignia of their order, contributed to the brightness of the scene. Supper was laid in the reading-room adjoining, temporarily fitted for the occasion. Dancing was kept up till an early hour in the morning to the strains of a band obtained from the 15th Regiment. Our cold weather has quite set in; east winds have begun to blow, although not badly yet. The nights are cold, the thermometer registering as low as 61 degrees; in the daytime, however, it goes up to 84 very frequently.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana, Ladies' morning.
Town Council, 2 p. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 1st:—Thessaly (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Clan Murray (s), Liverpool; Kepler (s), Cardiff; Ilios (s), Shields; Orion (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H.M.S. Serapips, for England; Forest King, San Francisco; Don Jacinto, Mauritius; Deer Hill (s), Antwerp; Hazara (s), Mameluke (s), and Maharaja (s), Calcutta; Berenice (s), China.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Thessaly and Clan Murray entered, and the s. s. Maharajah and Deer Hill left, the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobitalao, was 2,413, the average daily attendance being 281.

THEFT.—Rama Govind was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two dhoturs, valued at Re. 1-12, the property of Ally Schotoo. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT CHAMBERS.—Mr. Justice West sits in chambers to-day to dispose of miscellaneous business on the Original Side of the court. His Lordship sat yesterday with Mr. Justice Pinhey on the Appellate Side.

THEFT OF P. AND O. PROPERTY.—Ahmed Khan Secunder Khan, a day labourer employed on board the P. and O. steamship Poonah while she was lying in the Prince's Dock, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a towel, valued at Re. 1, the property of the P. and O. Company. He was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTS.—Rahim Poonja was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Luximon Mahadoo on the 23rd ultimo. The prisoner admitted former convictions for a similar offence. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—A Goanese named C. Gonsalves was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of assaulting Rozari, woman. He was fined Rs. 10.

SEAMEN DESERTERS.—On Wednesday last Inspector Briscoe arrested two seamen deserters named Fisher and MacDonald, the former belonging to the British ship Armenian and the other to the Iris. Inspector Cobbe also arrested on the same day two other seamen deserters named Sheen and Pluck, belonging to the steamship Sierra Colony. The men were subsequently placed on board their respective vessels, and the police officers received the usual reward of Rs. 10 for each man.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 23rd October was Rs. 62,86,029. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 8,23,782. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 10,00,000. Remitted to H. E. the Governor-General of Portuguese India, Rs. 4,00,000. Standard silver issued for private work, Rs. 26. The balance left was Rs. 57,09,785. There was in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 17,30,686 belonging to private individuals in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Pootlajee Balkrishna was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, upon two charges, of theft of a gold neck-ornament and wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 9, the property of two persons. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to an accumulated term of one year and three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Shaik Maiboo Joomal, another noted character, was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing two steel hammer-heads, valued at Rs. 1-8, the property of the steamship Trinacria. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Wasudeo Krishna, Kulkarni of Mavdi Karepathar in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, having been convicted under sections 409 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of again serving Government in any capacity.—Balwant Khanderao, sole representative Watandar Kulkarni of Mauze Ahirgaon, Taluka Niphad, and Sitaram Hari, Officiating Kulkarni of Mauze Akralla, Taluka Dindori, Zilla Nasik, having been convicted of criminal breach of trust, are declared ineligible for further service under Government in any capacity whatever.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday on board the steamship British King, lying in the P. and O. Dock at Mazagon, on the bodies of Jannoo Luximon and Husson Ali. Deceased were day labourers employed on board that vessel, and were discovered dead in the hold, where they had been engaged in cleaning out a bilge tank. It appeared in evidence that a light would not burn in the tank at the time when the deceased were removed, and the tank contained a depth of three or four feet of bilge water. The tank was opened in Liverpool in June last. The verdict was that death was caused by suffocation from mephitic gases.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 31st October, was 387, being 41 less than in the previous week, 14 less than the week ending 1st November, 1881, and 79 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 296 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 24·41. There were 74 deaths from remittent fever, being 23 less than in the previous week, and 1 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 46, 9, and 7 respectively, as compared with 88, 15, and 9 in the same time last year.

PASSENGERS BY THE CLAN MURRAY.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per s. s. Clan Murray from Glasgow and Liverpool:—

Major J. W. A. Mitchell.
Mr. T. G. Sykes.
Mr. L. Hall.
Miss Rait.
Mr. W. G. Rice.
Mr. G. S. E. Rice.
Mr. W. Culbard.
Mr. W. A. Howe.
Mr. D. Murray.
Mr. N. Murray.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Poonah, Capt. J. B. Chapman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. W. F. Harding.
Mrs. Manhell.
Mr. J. Beck.
Mr. P. W. Case.
Mr. W. Abel.
Mr. E. W. Gibbs.
Mr. C. Saunders.
Mr. W. Russell.
Mr. P. Donald.
Mr. W. G. Kelly.
Mr. D. McKechnie.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. P. W. Moore.

FOR VENICE.

Surg. Genl. R. Gilbourne.
Mrs. Gilbourne.
Mr. H. Gonne.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr. M. F. Ingle.

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s. s. Bokhara, Captain H. Weighall, 10th Nov.

FOR LONDON.

Mrs. Justice and child.
Mr. E. Hewett.
Mrs. Drysdale and 2 infants.
Mrs. Leslie.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. R. C. Jones.
Rev. F. Mudie.
Mr. W. De C. Ireland.
Rev. W. Stevenson.
Hon. W. C. Plowden.

The s. s. Surat, Capt. A. Adamson, 17th Nov.

FOR BRINDISI.

A gentleman.
Surg. J. E. Ferguson.
Lady Roberts.

FOR LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Ebden and 2 infants.

The s. s. Kashgar, Capt. R. G. Murray, 24th Nov.

FOR BRINDISI.

Sir A. Christison.
Miss Christison.
Dr. E. B. Brown.
Major R. E. Cox.
Major and Mrs. Marshall.
Miss Cunningham.

THEFT OF G. I. P. RAILWAY PROPERTY.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Parsee named Cowasjee Nusserwanjee and a Portuguese named Doming Monteiro were charged, prisoner No. 1 with stealing between November, 1881, and October, 1882, about 30 yards of bleached long-cloth, valued at Rs. 7-8, and about 43 yards of brown holland, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company; and prisoner No. 2 with voluntarily assisting in the disposal of the property, knowing it to have been stolen. Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared on behalf of the accused. Mr. Gilbert applied for a postponement, to enable his clients to instruct him in the matter and prepare a defence. He also asked that they might be liberated on bail. His Worship declined to allow bail without forming some idea of the case.

The following evidence was then recorded:—

Mr. C. R. Jeffries, Chief Constable, G. I. P. Railway Police, deposed.—I know the accused No. 1, Cowasjee. He is employed in the tailoring department of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Parell. He is manager of that department. This unbleached long-cloth, about 30 yards, now before the court belongs to the G. I. P. Railway Company. I am not able to say exactly when it was lost, but I can give the date of its issue. Mr. Hussey and Mr. Rosemare can give the date of its issue to the locomotive department. In consequence of information received, and certain instructions from Mr. Austin, I arrested the prisoner at 12 o'clock yesterday and found the brown holland on his person, which I took charge of. He had just obtained leave. I then took the accused to his department, and in the presence of his superintendents, Mr. Fry and Mr. West, I examined his cupboard and found brown holland similar to the material of which his jacket is made. I have not brought it here to-day. On making further inquiry, I found there two pieces of brown holland with Doming Monteiro, to whose shop I went in consequence of a statement made to me by the prisoner Cowasjee. In one of the cupboards of the accused I found the unfinished *bundee* made of unbleached long-cloth. The accused Cowasjee, has the charge of the cupboard and keeps the keys. I then searched the accused Cowasjee's house and found 30 yards of this unbleached cloth.

The magistrate, upon the above evidence, adjourned the further hearing of the case to Tuesday next, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., and allowed the two prisoners to be liberated on the following bail:—Their personal recognizances for Rs. 500 each, and two sureties in Rs. 250 each. The accused No. 1, Cowasjee Nusserwanjee, was also further charged with having in his possession a quarter of a maund of horsehair, 4 yards of red-striped canvas, 4 yards of sheeting cloth made up into a jacket and trowsers, and three carriage springs, of the collective value of Rs. 22-4, supposed to be stolen from the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Cooverjee Nusserwanjee and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee, brothers of the first accused, and servants of the Railway Company, were also charged yesterday before the same magistrate, the former with having in his possession 15 yards of brown holland, valued at Rs. 8, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and the latter with having in his possession about a maund of horsehair, 2 yards of red-striped canvas, and two hand lanterns, valued collectively at Rs. 17-2, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

These cases were also postponed for hearing to the 7th instant, and the accused parties were allowed to be liberated on finding the same bail as the prisoners in the first case.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 2.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

MURDER OF A BOY IN A PRINTING-HOUSE.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* MATHOOR RUNCHOR.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who sentenced the accused, part proprietor of a printing-press at Kaira, to be hanged on conviction on a charge of murder. Mr. Branson, with Rao Saheb Wasudeo J. Kirtikar, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, Government Pleader, in support of the conviction.

The appellant was at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad charged before Mr. Phillpotts with murder in having caused the death of a boy named Sakra Chugon, about 9 years old, by wounding him with some sharp instrument, at Kaira, on the 7th September last: and also with abetting the murder. He was committed for trial by Mr. Dadabhai Dinsha, first-class magistrate in the district of Kaira. The facts of the case, as stated by the Sessions Judge, appeared to be these. The prisoner described himself to be 16 years of age, but looked a year or two older. On the 7th September the murdered boy left his house at noon and went to the vernacular school presided over by one Bhoyshunker. He left the school about 5 p.m., and never returned home. His corpse was found the next morning in the printing-office of the *Niti Prakash* with several wounds of stabs, two of which on the abdomen and the chest caused death. The ornaments with which the child had been loaded, and which probably were the motive for taking his life, were still on his body. Though it might seem strange that a murder could have been committed in a house in such a public place, yet the evidence as to the body being found there was irresistible; for had the murder been committed elsewhere, the murderers, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, would have disposed of the corpse in a much more simple manner, by throwing it into a well, or by leaving it in the open fields, where the jackals and dogs would have mutilated it beyond recognition before morning. The place where the body was found is an upper-storeyed room approached only on the outside by a staircase, which is closed at the bottom by a door. It is situated opposite the post-office and surrounded by public roads and shops, and has as public an approach as possible, and is a place whither it would be impossible to carry a corpse to the upper storey without being seen. There were blood-stained marks on the floor, which had been freshly cowdunged over. The facts, therefore, of the murder and of its having been committed in the room where the body was found were, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, clearly proved. The evidence against the accused was that he left the school with the deceased on the evening he was last seen alive, that he was seen later on the same evening at the door of the staircase going up to the place where the body was found, that he was in the place early in the morning before it was found, that he had the key which opened the lock of the door, and moreover that, when he heard the corpse had been found, he ran away. There were also three alleged admissions of guilt made by him at different times. The confession was retracted before the Sessions Judge, on the ground that it had been extorted by beating. The Sessions Judge thought that there was absolutely no time to extort a confession. The confession itself bore no marks of a false confession, and was far more like what a guilty man would make, knowing he was inextricably entangled in the crime, and trying to lessen his guilt by throwing it upon others. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the evidence was quite sufficient to establish the actual murder against the accused. It was in evidence that the accused left the school with the deceased. The accused had presented a book to the deceased, and promised him another. Accused himself admitted that he had the key of the door of the room in which the body was found, and that he was there on the morning it was found. The printing-house was the joint property of the accused and of one Nagindas. It was alleged that the accused was not in the habit of visiting the printing-house, and that it was in the exclusive possession of Nagindas. The accused himself admitted that, an hour or so before the corpse was found, he went and opened the door and swept the room. The Sessions Judge remarked that, if innocent, the accused must have noticed the fresh cowdung. When the cry was raised that the dead body was found in the box the accused, who was standing at the bottom of the staircase, ran away. He was pursued and caught in the upper storey of his cousin's house. The conduct of Nagindas, the accused's partner, contrasted most favourably with that of the accused. When he was questioned whether there was anything suspicious in his printing-press, he at once went and opened the door, went up to the place, and allowed a thorough inspection. The accused was quite young; but the murder, the Sessions Judge held, was a particularly brutal one, committed from the basest motives. It must have been deliberated over for days. There was first the striking acquaintance with the boy by the gift of the book; then the enticing him away after school; and then the murder and deliberate disposal of the body. The accused might or might not have had accomplices, but his crime, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, was none the less heinous. The court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to be hanged.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, their Lordships said they saw no reason to disturb the conviction. Considering, however, the youth of the prisoner and his previous good character, their Lordships sentenced him to be transported for life.

MADRAS.

A RETIRING MISSIONARY.—We hear that the Revd. W. Stevenson, of the Free Church Mission, leaves Madras for Scotland on Monday next, and will probably not return to India again. Subscriptions are being raised by the students of the Christian College, with a view to presenting the reverend gentleman with a souvenir and a valedictory address.—*Madras Mail.*

THE SALEM RIOTS TRIALS.—The correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes from Salem, Oct. 29:—Ten more prisoners, alleged to be ringleaders in the conspiracy, were yesterday committed by the Special Magistrate for trial at the Sessions on a large body of additional and respectable evidence. The new witnesses, the statements of some of the accused, and the important revelations by the headman of Macheri, confirm the previous account of the criminal meetings.

SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE ON THE SALEM RIOTERS.—At the High Court, on Monday evening, appeals against the judgment of Mr. Wigram, Special Sessions Judge, were presented to their Lordships Mr. Justice Innes and Mr. Justice Kindersley by Mr. Spring Branson, on behalf of prisoners 10, 12, and 13, three weaver merchants, and Mr. Willie Grant, on behalf of all his clients at the original trial, prisoners who resided at Sivapett, and were charged with being leaders of the attack on the mosque. The appeals were accompanied by an authenticated copy of Mr. Wigram's judgement, and were admitted, it being arranged that the hearing should take place, if possible, on Monday, the 20th proximo, so that in the meantime the records might be printed and the Government Pleader, Mr. Shephard, might be able to attend at the adjourned special Sessions, which begin on the 6th proximo and at which, among other cases, another against alleged conspirators and ringleaders (the Vakil Vigiaragava Charry and others) is set down for trial. Messrs. Branson and Grant applied on behalf of their respective clients for a suspension of sentence pending appeal, Mr. Branson stating shortly the issues involved and the general character of the evidence which had to be weighed. Mr. Shephard said that he was not disposed to oppose the application, and would leave the matter in their Lordships' hands. Their Lordships said it was satisfactory to learn that no unnecessary delay had attended the furnishing to the prisoners of the copy of judgment which enabled them to appeal. The case was one of great importance, and a large body of evidence had been given on each side, which would have to be weighed at the hearing of the appeal. The prisoners were men who had held respectable positions, and against whose previous character nothing had been said. The Assessors had acquitted the prisoners, and it would necessarily take some time before the appeal could be made. Under all these circumstances their Lordships thought the applications on behalf of the prisoners might be granted, and that the sentences should be suspended pending appeal. They ordered accordingly.—*Madras Mail.*

THE GOVERNOR AT MYSORE AND BANGALORE.

MYSORE, Oct. 31.

The Governor, accompanied by Captain and Mrs. Awdry, Dr. Mackenzie, and Captain Evans Gordon, reached Mysore at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, and were received at the entrance of the city by the members of the Municipal Board, who presented an address.

On arrival at the Upper Residency, the Governor was received by the Dewan, the Sessions Judge, the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Resident, the Military Secretary and other European and native gentlemen. On Saturday, State visits were paid to and returned by His Highness the Maharajah, and a dinner given by him in the evening, with illuminations and fireworks. Afterwards, on Sunday, His Excellency and suit visited Seringapatam and left by special train for Bangalore, at 11-30 a. m., yesterday

THE GOVERNOR IN BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, Oct. 31.

Mr. Grant Duff, accompanied by his staff, arrived in Bangalore from Mysore at 6 p. m. yesterday, by special train.

Mr. Sandford, the Acting Resident, and a large gathering of officials and military were on the platform. The 4th Native Infantry furnished to the guard of honor. The Governor stays at the Residency.

His Excellency reviewed the troops in garrison this morning.

He received a deputation from the Eurasian Association at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Sandford gives a garden party at Government House this evening, in honor of Governor, who proceeds to Oossoor to-morrow morning.—*Madras Mail.*

THE TRIAL OF ARABI PASHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—If any of your readers should be under the impression that Arabi and his fellow-prisoners are having a fair trial with English counsel, the following letter, which I have considered it my duty to address to Mr. Gladstone, will, I fear, undeceive them. The preliminary trial has already begun, the trial itself is announced for Saturday, and Mr. Broadley, their advocate, has not yet landed in Egypt. His junior, Mr. Mark Napier, who arrived last week at Cairo to prepare for the defence, has, indeed, been promised by Sir Edward Malet permission to appear as counsel; but at the same time Riaz Pasha, the Khedive's Minister, has been allowed to refuse. Sir Edward and Lord Granville are telegraphing backwards and forwards, Mr. Napier is being refused access to his client, and, as far as it is possible to judge from diplomatic precedents, the trial will be over before a conclusion is arrived at satisfactory to any but those who have designed the prisoners' death.

I am, Sir, obediently yours,
WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.

"The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P.

"My Dear Sir,—With reference to my previous letters respecting the trial of Arabi Pasha and my proposal of defending him and the other chief prisoners with English counsel, I beg to lay before you the circumstances of the case as they now stand.

"On the 22nd of September you informed me that you had referred the question to Lord Granville, and I was led to expect an early and diffinite answer; and while waiting for it, for the case seemed urgent, I wrote to Arabi announcing my intentions and asking his formal authority to act for him. This letter I enclosed, at Mr. Hamilton's suggestion, open to Sir Edward Malet, begging him to see to its due delivery. I also engaged counsel to defend the prisoners as soon as the necessary authority should be obtained, and I despatched Mr. Mark Napier to Cairo to obtain professional access of the chief prisoner and to prepare for his defence. It was not, however, till nine days after the date of my first communication with you—that is to say, the 28th of September—that I received any news on the subject from the Foreign Office. Then, in answer to a new and urgent application to you, I received from Sir Julian Pauncefote an intimation, 'that Lord Granville regretted that he did not feel justified in corresponding with me on the subject of my letters.' If this answer had reached me at once I should have no special remark to make, but the long delay which preceded it, at a time when every hour was of importance, leads me to believe that it was not undesigned—the more so, as I now learn on good authority that instructions were sent to Sir Edward Malet to withhold my letter from Arabi, while leaving me in ignorance of its non-delivery. It also appears that the prisoners themselves were left without knowledge of the efforts which were being made to help them; that, coincidently with an announcement that Mr. Broadley had been retained as counsel, Arabi was transferred from English to Egyptian custody; and that upon Mr. Napier's arrival at Cairo a series of idle objections made possible by the recent transfer, were raised in opposition to his communication with those he had been sent to defend. At the present moment it would appear that Sir Edward Malet, while holding out an assurance to Mr. Napier that English counsel will be allowed, nevertheless permits Riaz Pasha to refuse such counsel, and while authorizing Mr. Napier to prepare for the defence, refuses him his only possible means of doing so, to see the prisoners. Meanwhile, and this is the important feature of the case, the examination of the prisoners is being vigorously pushed forward.

"Now, Sir, I think you will not be surprised if I see in all these delays, and evasions, and refusals to allow or to refuse a distinct evidence of *mala fides* on the part of the Foreign Office. If it was really intended that Arabi should receive the help of English counsel, why was I not at the beginning informed of it? Why was I left nine days without even the answer that there was no answer? Why was Sir Edward Malet instructed to withhold my letter? Why were the prisoners transferred to the Khedive's irresponsible keeping? Why was Mr. Napier refused access? Why is the Egyptian Ministry at the present moment openly refusing its consent to what Sir Edward Malet is in private promising? Above all, why are the proceedings against the prisoners not instantly delayed?

"I fear it is not difficult to find a reason; only I cannot understand that, in referring me to Lord Granville for an answer, you can have anticipated that my action should have been met by such very tortuous dealing. Whatever desire there may be at the Foreign Office to evade the responsibility of refusal and yet refuse me, and whatever may be the political necessity of finding the prisoners guilty, this cannot have been your wish. The task I undertook was, as you know, a task mainly of reparation. Through my misunderstanding of your feeling towards them, I had encouraged the prisoners in their resistance to European diplomacy, and I owed it to them to help them when they were in trouble. At present they are denied all justice. They are in the hands of their bitter enemies, examined secretly, daily ill-treated and in danger of their lives. Their only protector is that very Sir Edward Malet who has his whole diplomatic reputation at stake in seeing them condemned. The Khedive, the Sultan, and more than one European Government are interested in discrediting their evidence or in their silence. The documents in their favour are far away, in our Foreign Office, or with their enemies. What the preliminary examination of the prisoners without counsel means is this, that by the terror of their situation and their ignorance of the charges brought against them they may be forced into such an attitude before the Court as shall make it impossible afterwards for them to defend themselves with dignity through counsel. For Arabi I have less fear on this head than for the rest; but even he is a peasant born. Sir, this may be Egyptian law, but it is not English. It may be diplomacy, but it is not honesty.—I am your obedient servant,

"WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.

"P.S.—The enclosed copy of my letter to Arabi will show that it contained nothing to justify its suppression."

"Translation.

"September 22, 1882.

"To Arabi Pasha.

"May God preserve you in adversity as in good fortune.

"As a soldier and a patriot, you will have understood the reasons which have prevented me from writing to you or sending you any message during the late unhappy war. Now, however, that the war is over, I hope to show you that our friendship has not been one of words only. It seems probable that you will be brought to trial either for rebellion or on some other charge, the nature of which I yet hardly know, and that unless you are strongly and skilfully defended you run much risk of being precipitately condemned. I have, therefore, resolved, with your approval to come to Cairo to help you with such evidence as I can give and to bring with me an honest and learned English advocate to conduct your defence; and I have informed the English Government of my intention. I beg you, therefore, without delay, to authorize me to act for you in this matter, for our formal assent is necessary; and it would be well if you would at once send me a telegram and also a written letter to authorize me to engage counsel in your name. Several liberal-minded Englishmen of high position will join me in defraying all the expenses of your case. You may also count upon me personally to see, during your captivity, that your family is not left in want. And so may God give you courage to endure the evil with the good.

"W. S. B."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farrington Road, London.

THE FRENCH ON THE CONGO.

THE *Times* publishes the following article, "from a correspondent":—

At their present rate the French will soon have half Africa under their "protection." Events in Tunis are still fresh in our memories; and there they began in much the same way as they have just begun in Madagascar. *Absit omen.* The grandiose schemes of annexation in connexion with the disastrous Trans-Saharan railway project may also be remembered; nothing less was talked of than the acquisition of the whole region between Timbuctoo and Algeria. Indeed, part of the stupendous scheme has been actually accomplished by the annexation of all the territory lying between the Senegambian colonies and the Upper Niger. True, the States into which this region is divided have only been persuaded to place themselves under the "protection" of France by a formal treaty but everybody except those most nearly concerned knows what this ultimately comes to. The object of this protective annexation is the tapping of the Niger trade by the construction of a railway from the Upper Niger to the Senegal, and the condition of "protection" is that none but French are to be allowed to trade in all that region. But one of the most remarkable instances of the line of conduct referred to is to be found in the recent action of M. Savorgnan de Brazza on the Lower Congo. We all know from Mr. Stanley the vast importance of the Middle and Upper Congo as a waterway into one of the richest regions of Central Africa; but we also know that the lower course of the river is obstructed for a long distance by an impassable series of cataracts. It is to overcome this obstruction that Mr. Stanley has been labouring for the last three years under the patronage of the King of the Belgians, and as he is now in Europe we shall probably soon have full details of his work from himself. He has already made great progress in the construction of a road by which goods can be conveyed between the navigable parts of the great river. At the present rate, however, it will be long before the road is ready for traffic, and whether it will ever accomplish the great object which its undertakes have in view is much doubted by those familiar with all the conditions.

Meantime, the French, from their colony on the Gaboon, about 300 miles north of the mouth of the Congo, have been making strenuous efforts to explore the interior by means of the river Ogové, the delta of which lies about 40 miles south of the Gaboon. French explorers have done good service by tracing this river to its source, about 60 miles west of the Lower Congo. The Alima, a western tributary of the Congo, rises quite close to the upper course of the Ogové, and it would come little in labour or money to construct a road or railway between the two. One of the most active explorers in this region is M. de Brazza, who has been several times up the Ogové. He has just returned from his last journeyings, in which he reached the Congo just above Mr. Stanley's principal station. About the results of this last journey he has been telling enthusiastic French audiences in the usual glowing terms. During 1880-82, M. de Brazza twice ascended the Ogové. He succeeded in obtaining more than the good will of the chiefs between the Upper Ogové and the Congo. On the former he founded a new French station Franceville, which has since been under the charge of another French explorer, who, M. de Brazza tells us, has succeeded in cultivating many European vegetables. The French flag, of course, waves over the new French station, and, of course, is recognized by the natives as the "symbol of peace and protection." Proceeding further along the course of the river Lefini (the Lawson of Stanley), M. de Brazza made friends with a chief who claims the right of dominion over a large extent of the right bank of the Congo. Not only so, but he persuaded this chief to agree to a formal treaty by which the latter placed himself under the "protection" of France. The French flag was hoisted over the native "Tuileries" (as M. de Brazza calls the kraal of this chief), and homage was done to the symbol of the "great white chief beyond the seas." Cession was made of certain lands on [illegible] Congo, and on the west side of Stanley Pool M. de Brazza founded another French station, to which his admiring countrymen have given the name of Brazzaville. On a subsequent journey, concluded in the summer of this year, M. de Brazza made further explorations north and south of Franceville, seeking for a navigable waterway by which the commerce of the Congo could be tapped and diverted from its natural out-let by the mouth of the river itself. Striking south from the source of the Ogové, he traversed the plateau between that and the coast, discovering a fertile country abounding in copper and lead, and a fine waterway, the Niari, which discharges only 60 miles to the north of the Congo. By virtue, then, of being the first to visit this region, and of the treaty of protection which the confiding chief was persuaded to agree to, M. de Brazza claims for France a right over all the region lying between the Lower Congo, the coast, and the Ogové. The region itself might be made an important field for trade, but the great value of this annexation, as M. de Brazza considers it, is that by means of its navigable rivers the trade of the Congo may be tapped, Mr. Stanley and the King of the Belgians checkmated and the numerous fractories, of various nationalities at the mouth of the Congo starved out. M. de Brazza speaks, of course, in the most magniloquent terms of the value of his conquest; he evidently believes that by his action no other nation has any right to settle or trade in this wild region except the French; and that if only a railway, a short one, could be constructed between a tributary of the Congo and one of his new rivers, the fortune of France would be made in this region.

It is scarcely credible that all this has been done without the sanction and apparently without the knowledge of the French Government. Imagine the indignation and derision that would have met Mr. Joseph Thomson had he returned from his expedition to Central Africa and told the Geographical Society that he had persuaded a powerful chief on the Tanganyika to place himself under the protection of England and permit the English flag to wave over his hut. Yet this is pretty much what M. de Brazza seems to have done, to judge from an indignant letter which he has written to the *Economiste Francais*. He actually finds a difficulty in getting the French Government to ratify what he has done, and well he may, if that Government does not want to sow the seeds of future trouble for itself on the banks of the Congo through the blind patriotism of this Quixotic explorer. He demands from the Government the ratification of a treaty "which guarantees ths possession of a point destined to play an important part in the economy of Central Africa." He claims that the treaty will give the French the commercial monopoly of a region equal to one-fifth of the whole of Africa—a non-Mussulman region, thickly peopled very rich, and drained by a vast network of navigable routes. He fears if prompt action is not taken that their rivals will step in and possess the land, these supposed rivals being, we suppose, the King of the Belgians and Mr. Stanley. He warns his Government that if they delay much longer they will find that the supporters of Stanley will transform themselves into a great trading company, with a capital of 100 million francs, for the development of the trade of the Congo, and then the *rôle* of France in that region would be ended. France, he points out, is suffering more and more from want of outlets for her ever-increasing production; if these are not obtained, she will shortly collapse entirely and sink to the level of a second-rate Power, and such outlets are only to be obtained by forming what he calls colonies wholesale. He points to the failure of the Trans-Saharm railway scheme, which might have created one important outlet; the recent action of France in the Upper Niger he derides as futile, for, he maintains, the natural outlet for the Niger trade is not by a railway to the Senegal, but by the mouth of the river itself, which is in the possession of the English. On the other hand, he tells us, everything is in favour of the French in the region he desires to see annexed. The people are friendly; waterways are abundant; the road or railway making would be a mere trifle; the French are already in the field, and they could easily settle with the Portuguese, who claim some old right over the Lower Congo:—

"I insist on the immediate ratification of the treaty, and the establishment of scientific and benevolent stations which will inevitably assume a political character; they will prepare the way for the establishment of our supremacy over all the coast as for as and including the right bank of the Congo. It is of the utmost importance that no other nation be allowed to establish itself at the mouth of the Congo, between the French possessions of the Gaboon and the Portuguese territories at Ambritz."

Since M. de Brazza's return, Dr. Balley has left for the Upper Ogové, and M. Mizon, the head of the station at Franceville, has been busy surveying the country in all directions. The latter has traversed the plateau between the Ogové and Alima several times, and is exploring the various streams that may be used as waterways. At the same time, one of his assistances has been active in securing the friendship of the chiefs, lending assistance to missionaries and traders, and gradually preparing the minds of the natives to acknowledge the authority of France, and thus pave the way for the military occupation of the basin of the Ogove." This accomplished, it is proposed to transfer headquarters to the Congo itself, and complete the work for the whole region. All this is somewhat amusing, besides showing a thorough misconception of the facts. Portugal has no serious claim whatever to the mouth of the Congo, and if she endeavoured to enforce any claims she would have to reckon with most of the other nationalities of Europe, whose factories stud the banks. Moreover, Mr. Stanley declares since his return that no such treaty as M. de Brazza speaks of has been agreed to by the chiefs. Mr. Stanley's own road runs through the territory it is proposed to annex, and surely he and his patrons would not see their labours appropriate without protest. M. de Brazza's reply to Mr. Stanley is inconsistent and unsatisfactory. He professes to have international interests at heart, and at the same time declares his determination to get the territory annexed by France. We forbear to recall the results of [illegible] efforts of the French to develop what [illegible] colonies. The Congo region is certainly [illegible] at no distant date to be one of the most important fields for African commerce for France to insist on monopolizing the trade of all the reign to which M. de Brazza fondly thinks he has established a claim, would be, precedent indicates, to condemn it to commercial stagnation. It would be difficult to find any modern instance of a more thorough dog-in-the-manger scheme than that advocated by this Chauvinistic explorer. It is to be hoped that the French Government are too wise to listen to his demands; the Congo is a great river and leads into a wide and rich region where there is plenty of room for trader of all nationalities, without annexation or protection of any kind. Let the French set themselves to learn how most effectually to develop the colonies they now possess and they will be more cautious in monopolizing new territories, and know better how to use them when they come in their way.

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- Harbour Steam Ferries Bombay

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- Bombay to Poona and Madras
- Madras to Poona and Bombay
- Bombay to Delhi, Mooltan, and Kurrachee
- Kurrachee to Mooltan, Delhi, and Bombay
- Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, and Agra
- Agra to Delhi, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay

RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
- Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
- Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay

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Madras to Poona and Bombay
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- Umritsur to Pathankote
- Umballa to Kalka
- Lahore to Ferozepore
- Mooltan to Bhawulpore
- Route to Simla

Routes to Mussoorie, Landour, and Nynee Tal
- Jullunder Cantonment to Dharamsala
- Dharamsala to Koksur, in Lahoul
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- Horse Carriage Dak Association
- Darjeeling Mail Line
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Rs. 25-8.	Rs. 31-0.	Rs. 45-0.

BURGUNDIES.

BEAUNE.	NUITS.	VOLNAY.
Rs. 20-0.	Rs. 28-0.	Rs. 23-8.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

INTENDING PURCHASERS should inspect our large stock, the best assortment in India, Organs from the following makers:—

BEATTY, Washington.
MASON and HAMLIN, Boston.
STERLING, Co. Durby, Conn.
CARPENTER, Woncester, Mass.
GEORGE WOOD, Boston.
SMITH COMPANY, Boston.

ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PROVISION BY MEANS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE preference shown by the Assuring Public last year in selecting the Standard Life Office for Assurances amounting to upwards of £1,400,000, a sum which considerably exceeds the new business of any of the Scottish Life Offices, may probably be attributed in a great measure:—

1. To the magnitude of the Company's Funds and the select nature of the investments.
2. To the steady and unfluctuating character of its annual results.
3. To the comprehensive and liberal conditions of STANDARD POLICIES and the Company's promptitude in the payment of claims.
4. To the old established and influential connections of the Company.
5. To the strict control exercised over its expenditure and general management.

Forms of proposal and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by ar superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock:—

In open-faced silver cases ....Rs. 25
Do. hunting ,, ... ,, 26*
Do. half-hunting ,, ... ,, 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

GOLD LOCKETS.

Twelve Sizes of Plain, or Engraved.

Size.........No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain ....Rs.	23	26	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	66	80	95
Engraved ... .Rs.	25	28	33	36	42	46	52	58	64	72	85	100

GEM LOCKETS.

A great variety of very pretty designs, enamelled, "Forget-me-nots," Pearls, Brilliants, &c., & priced from Rs. 45 to 500.

SUITABLE FOR THE ABOVE.

We have just received a large supply of Gold Necklaces and Collarettes, of the newest and most elegant designs; the "Empress" Band Collarette, and other graceful patterns.
Price from Rs. 90 to Rs. 480.

SILVER LOCKETS.

In plain dead Silver or of the Japanese style, Engraved or Enamelled Flowers, Birds, &c.

Size.........No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain ....Rs.	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	20
Engraved or Enamelled..Rs.	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	22

SILVER NECKLETS.

For the above,
In a variety of Pretty Patterns, Rs. 45, 40, 35, 30, 28, 33, and 18.

REAL WHITBY JET JEWELLERY.

A large assortment to select from. Priced moderately. Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, an Earrings, and sets of Studs, Sleeve Links, and Collar Buttons.

NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., LD.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the RAILWAY between HUBLI and GADAK, a distance of 36½ miles.

Specifications and particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Company in Poona on or after the 6th November.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hubli and Gadak Railway" will be received not later than 30th November, 1882.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.
Poona, 25th October, 1882.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.

AS it is desirable to CLOSE the ACCOUNTS, the undersigned request that SUBSCRIBERS whose promised contributions remain UNPAID will be good enough to SEND the same to the National Bank of India as early as possible.

It is also requested that those who have Bills against the Committee will kindly present them at once to the Honorary Secretaries.

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 12th October, 1882.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT to QUARRY and REMOVE STONE from 1st December next to 31st July, 1883, from that portion of "Dharavi" Hill situated in unassessed Parigh Survey No. 193 in the village of Dongri, Taluka Salsette, about 900 feet south of the cistern of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and 900 feet north of the cistern constructed by the Public Works Department. This land measures about 1 acre and 22 guntas and is 450 feet long. Tenders should reach this office before 12 o'clock (noon) on the 7th November, 1882. Conditions may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

W. B. MULOCK, Collector.
Thana, Collector's Office, 30th October 1882.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

A CONSIDERABLE business has been done this last month, a steady increase taking place in the consumption. An interesting and important trial of Australian Claret took place at the Scott's Hotel, where a company of experts and others met for the purpose of comparing them with the best French Claret. The Wines were those usually sold at the hotel, and after carefully comparing them it was found that over TWO TO ONE WERE IN FAVOUR OF THE AUSTRALIAN WINE, which is sold at one-third of the price of the French Wine. We should mention that the judges did not know until after the trial which was Australian and which French, though the latter was the best that could be had and the Australian Caldwell & Co.'s No. 1 Claret.—*Australasian Trade Review*, April 12, 1882.

The above excellent Wine is on sale at the godowns of the undersigned.

Bombay Bottled .... Rs. 18 per doz. qrts.
Australian Bottled .... Rs. 20 do. do.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's offices, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity of the following material:—

1,000 superior quality iron wagon axles, weighing about 162 tons.

4,000 best Bessemer steel axles, weighing about 650 tons.

30,000 pieces of superior quality iron tyres, weighing about 817 tons.

And 160 new wagon tyres, 3ft. 1in. outside dia., best iron, weighing about 21 tons

The axles and pieces of tyres are lying at the Loco Depôt, Parel,

And the new tyres at Byculla, where they may be seen on application.

Offers must specify the quantity required of each and the rate per ton weighed over at Wari Bunder.

Delivery will be made by the company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the bunder or wharf.

The Tenders must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity offered for; and the person whose tender is accepted will be required to pay to the company the price of each lot, before delivery, from time to time; but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Store Keeper.
Store Keeper's ffice, Byculla, 9th October, 1882.

NOTICES.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.

SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

G. D. ANGELIS, CONFISEUR,
MAISON FRANCAISE, MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS,

BEGS to inform the public that he is prepared to EXECUTE and FORWARD large orders for BALLS, SOIREES, DINNER and GARDEN PARTIES, &c., at shortest notice, and that he has always in stock a varied assortment of FRENCH and ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY, all kinds of bonbons, chocolat à la crême, chocolat praliné, bride-cake ornaments, centre-pieces, and boxes, cosaques and bonbonnieres.

Café D'Angelis in 1 lb. tins, with directions for making.

Chocolat D'Angelis in cakes.

Compote d'ananas, prepared by G. D' Angelis.

Rich bride-cakes, christening, and handsomely decorated cakes made to order and sent safely to any part.

European attendance at large soirees by special arrangement.

Syrups prepared by G. D'Angelis—Raspberry Pine-apple, Tamarind, Argeât, Gum, &c.

Prices moderate; terms cash; price-list on application.

Established 1880.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE AT THE P. W. STORES, MADRAS.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS consisting of Theodolites, Dumpy and Y Levels, Circumferenters, Prismatic Compasses, Pocket Sextants, Aneroids, &c., lately in use by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

Applications to be made in person or by Agent, at the P. W. Stores, to the undersigned.

W. L. C. BADDELEY, Lieut. R.E.,
Genl. Supdt. P. W. Stores.
Madras, 13th October, 1882.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDO
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c., and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.

LYON & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
Rampart-row, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NIOTCE.
THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, Limited.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, in Bruce-lane, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th November, 1882, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of passing the Final Accounts of the Liquidation, and receiving the statement of the Liquidators.

NOTE.—Owing to an informality in the proceedings of the Meeting held on the 4th instant, it has become necessary to hold a fresh meeting.

K. R. CAMA,
J. GUSTADJEE,
Liquidators.
No. 1, Bruce-Lane, Bombay, 10th October, 1882.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TETIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE,
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DICOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK "BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 33
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding......2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion......................Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... ,, 2 8
Third do. .... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 14, Postage to England, Rs. 5
Price per Copy ....As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.
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